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IN DEADLY COILS

Python Molurus (Ceylon python) in Ceylon Zoo, who caused a moment of excitement, while being photographed by tightening his coils over his keeper. Fortunately, no harm was done.

Photo by Godwyn

MIXED CARGO IN CEYLON ZOO

(SEE PAGES 4 AND 5)

How The World Might End

★

BY MELVIN FISHLEY

RECENTLY, in a New York planetarium, a group of American astronomers and scientists showed an audience of 100 people five possible ways in which the world might end. The sun, they said, might burst, causing the waters of the earth to boil and the people to shrivel up and vanish; it might be hit by a comet, with similar results, or it might suddenly cool down causing the atmosphere to change so that we could no longer breathe.

Alternately, the moon might come closer to the earth resulting in earthquakes and tidal waves which would overwhelm everyone, or a comet might collide with the earth bringing about complete disintegration. This awe-inspring demonstration was given with full sound, scenic and temperature effects

In the past "Doomsday prophets" have predicted every kind of final calamity for our earth, and many have foretold its imminent destruction. Prophecies of world doom are, in fact, as old as history. Five thousand years ago ancient Egyptians regularly held ceremonies announcing the end of the world on a certain date. One might think that in this age of science predictions of imminent catastrophe would not be taken so seriously as they wore in those days, yet scarcely a year goes by without some "phrophet" announcing a new calamity and each time a new crop of disciples prepares for the worst.

Perhaps the most amazing "prophet" of recent times was the Dane, John Mikkelsen. In 1943 he appeared in the streets of Copenhagen dressed in a long tunic, wearing a great beard and a very fierce expression and announced that he was the re-incarnation of the prophet Daniel.

He prophesied that the world was shortly due to perish by a great flood far greater than the Biblical Deluge and that only he and his followers would survive. After making this prediction he and his followers started building arks. According to a Stockholm newspaper, which later published the story, the rumour spread throughout the Danish Resistance Movement that Mikkelsen was an Allied agent. It appears that he approached the German authorities and asked permission to leave Denmark and await the end of the world in a boat at sea. The Nazis, displying extraordinary tolerance, gave him the necessary permit. Thereupon, the "prophet" and his disciples put to sea, but it is said that instead of waiting for the final catastrophe in an ark, they met a British submarine and handed over some valuable documents.

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Only four years ago in Pasadena, California, groups of frightened people sold their possessions, paid their debts, and generally made peace with their neighbours when the Reverend Charles G. Long told the world that our planet was shortly going to end in one gigantic explosion. During the last few days before the appointed hour of doom the panic spread further afield and thousands of

(Continued on page 29)

Sri G. L. Mehta, the President of the reconstituted Tariff Board

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

"Mean? Why, she wouldn't meet trouble half-way unless someone paid her fare."

★

"Did anyone in your family ever make a brilliant marriage?"
"Only my wife."

★

"Tell me, Jack, did you marry me for my money or for my own sake?"
"For my sake".

★

"Who broke your window, Mrs. Johnson?"
"My husband, dear. He ducked."

★

"You were very late this morning."
"Yes, sir, I'm sorry I overslept."
"Good gracious. Do you sleep at home as well?"

★

"I wonder why Mrs Jones always brings her knitting to our meetings."
"It gives her something to think about while she talks."

★

A rather callow youth, just starting out on his career of "dates," remarked to the girl: "I went out with a nurse yesterday."
"Never mind, dear," replied the girl, "Perhaps in a year or two your mother will let you out without one."

★

"How's business, old man?"
"Picking up a little, I'm glad to say. As a matter of fact, one of our travellers came in yesterday with a £500 order."
"I don't believe it."
"It's true. I can show you the cancellation."

★

After getting married to his secretary, the business man remarked: "Well, my dear, I suppose I must get someone to take your place in the office".
"I've been thinking of that," repled the bride; "my cousin is just leaving school".
"What's her name?"
"John Henry Briggs," said the bride, sweetly.

★

"Are there any improvements in this town since I was here last?"
"I really couldn't say, old man. I've been living out of it for six months now."
"Any other improvements?"

★

A little old lady went to a doctor. She expounded all her ailments, real and imaginary, but seemed most concerned about a recurring dream in which she was diligently pursued by a personable young man who wanted to flirt with her. The doctor was sympathetic, and advised how she might sleep more soundly.
In a few days she returned, still woeful.
"Don't tell me you aren't sleeping better now," said the doctor.
"Oh, I'm sleeping fine", the patient replied, "but to tell the truth, I certainly miss that young man!"

★

A girl called on a farmer in response to an advertisement for a shepherd.
"No, no, lassie," said the farmer, "I advertised for a shepherd, no' The a shepherdess.
"I know that," replied the girl, "but surely there is no reason why the work should not be undertaken by a woman?"
"Well, a woman once tried it and made a mess of the job," explained the farmer.
"Who was she?"
"Bo-Peep!
They were sitting on the veranda in the moonlight. No words broke the stillness. She began to yawn.
"I say," she said, suddenly, "suppose you had money, what would you do?"
"If I had money," he said "I'd travel."
He felt a small hand in his. He closed his eyes and sighed happily. When he looked up again she had gone.
In his hand lay a threepenny-piece.
"What is dignity, Dad?"
"Dignity, my son, is what you think you have until the bose says, 'What's the meaning of this?'"

The savage African tribe of Ubangis have a habit if stretching the lips of their women around circular wooden discs until finally they become about eight inches in size, sticking right out from their faces like two plates.
One very hot day two Ubangi girls met in the jungle. One of them struck her face close to that of the other, and rapidly repeated: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers! Now, you fan me for a while."

★

OBLIGING

The works welfare committee had decided to found a band and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form, giving name, department, and instrument preferred, and deposit it in a box in the lodge. In due course the welfare official collected the forms and, after classifying them, went to interview the blacksmith.
"I see that you prefer the cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"
"No,' said the blacksmith, "but I could put in a good bit of practice".
"The funny thing is", said the official, "that I have forty names here and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum.'
"Well, don't spoil your band for me," said the blacksmith. "Give me a drum as well!"

They Whistle As They Talk!

★

By W.A. Clarke

EVER heard of "Whistle-talk"? It is the normal mode of speech adopted by the natives of Gomera, a rocky island off the north-west coast of Africa. By whistling to each other, Gomerans can cary on a conversation even although five miles apart!

For many years stories to this effect have circulated regarding the island. Recently, they have been confirmed by Mrs. Annette Gest Very, a distinguished American naturalist and world traveller.

Recently, whilst in the vicinity of the island, Mrs. Very decided to find out if there was any truth in this legend of whistled speech. In an old inn in the principal centre, San Sebastian, she heard the dining room waitress burst into furious whistling.

Noticing Mrs. Very's surprise, the waitress exclaimed: "Don't be alarmed, madam. I just tell my son, Pepe, to bring in the milk for you."

"We women are not very good at whistle-talk," she went on to apologise. "For good speech, madam wants to hear the goat-herds on the mountain slopes."

Greatly interested, Mrs. Very sought out the President of the island. While talking to him, a tremendous whistling started up from some distance away.

The President explained to her that the sound came from two goat-herds who were asking him to wait in his office to see him.

When the two goat-herds eventually reached the President's office, Mrs. Very asked them to give a demonstration of their talk. They did so — with deafening results. The walls and windows shook.

●

To make a scientific test, they were asked to whistle-talk while separated on mountain peaks a few miles apart, far beyond the range of the human voice. They were accompanied by witnesses: Annette Very went with one group and her husband went with the other.

Telling the man with her what instructions to send to his companion, Mrs. Very watched through binoculars and saw the tiny figure on the distant peak give the correct answer each time. Within a few seconds of being told to pick up a stone and take off Mr. Very's hat, the distant Gomeran did so. Altogether, a total of nine orders were accurately obeyed.

Later, in the office of the President, documents were drawn up detailing the experiences of the afternoon, and the signatures of witneses, participants were entered, and the official seals of the island affixed. Copies of these now repose in the archives of the University of Arizona and the Philadelphia Free Library.

Some of the more educated people on Gomera, who have studied music, believe that a system of notation could be invented to play the island's whistle-talk on the piano. They point out that Gomerans can whistle consonants — words like 'cantado,' 'cargado' and 'casado' being readily distinguished from each other.

Though convinced beyond a shadow

(Continued on page 28)

Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the new Sheriff of Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Bolshevik Claim Debunked

WHAT IS REAL REVOLUTION?

Gandhian Way Is Right Path For India

★

'REDS' MASQUERADE UNDER GUISE

By: J. B. KRIPALANI

"I hold that the Bolshevik revolution is no revolution.

"It is even a reaction.

"It is a counter-revolution that has been presented to the world in the guise of a revolution," says Acharya J. B. Kripalani in the course of the following article urging an early revalution of the values for a social revolution in the Gandian way—as opposed to the Bolshevik way.

MANY schemes of reconstruction are being tried in the world today. They all claim to be attempts to establish a more just and equitable order of society. It is true that we are all dissatisfied with the Capitalist and the Imperialist order. We have to build a new social order. About this we are all agreed. At least all reasonable men want the establishment of justice, equity and fairplay in society, and the elimination of war as an instrument of national policy.

There are two ways of reconstructing a country and bringing about a social revolution. One is the Bolshevik way, and the other, for want of a better name, may be called the Gandhian way. The Fascist and the Nazi ways stand today more discredited than even the Capitalist and the Imperialist way. The Communist and the Gandhian ways hold the field today, at any rate theoretically.

The 'Red' Road

What is the Bolshevik way? A Party takes possession of power and tries to build up a social order to its liking. The construction starts from above; the party after capturing power imposes a system of reconstruction on the people. The consent of the people is not esential for the work.

This is possible because the attempt is to change some secondary values, leaving the fundamental values unchanged. Fundamental values are moral values.

The moral values of Communism, as we shall show, are the same as those of Capitalism and Imperialism. Communism wants to establish equality and justice, but it wants to do this by the same means that the Capitalists and Imperialists employed to establish Capitalism and Imperialism.

Capitalist dynamics in the hey-day of its rise seemed just and proper and the new order established was considered revolutionary. History talks of the industrial revolution and considers it an advance. Capitalism was the result of industry, economic and initiative. Imperialism was the result of patriotism, bravery and enterprise.

However, the methods employed by Capitalism and Imperialism were those of cruel exploitation, deceitful diplomacy and war. Fundamentally the methods employed by Bolshevism, namely, diplomacy, violence and war, are the same.

In fact it is said that Communist diplomacy is cleverer and sharper than that of the Capitalist and Imperialist nations, which means that it is even more misleading and deceitful.

Worse Than Imperialism

Capitalist and Imperialist diplomacy has certain conventional standards. These may not be consistent with truth and fair play. But when fundamental moral values are unattained, even conventions save us from great harm. When conventions are abolished, man lives from hand to mouth. Communism despises old conventions. It delights in violating them. Communist diplomacy, therefore, is absolutely unprincipled and opportunist. Its motto is success. Communists will not hesitate to make common cause with nationalists and Capitalists when it serves their purpose. In the last war they joined Germany and helped start the war. Again they joined the Allies to win the war when Russia's existence was in danger.

In India as long as Russia had not joined the war the Indian Communists called it an Imperialist war. But as soon as Russia joined the Allies, the war became a war of liberation though the success of the Allies meant the success of old Imperialism.

The Indian Communists have not ceased to believe that internal confusion is the only way to establish Bolshevism in a country. They have supported the nationalists and foreign imperialists by turn. They even joined communalist reaction in India to create confusion preliminary to capturing power. Recently they helped the Nizam in Hyderabad. In some countries they are patriotic and in others their loyalty is to a foreign land.

Their Thesis

Communism believes in war and violence as instruments for establishing a new social order, internally as well as internationally. It holds that a classless society cannot be established without upheaval and war. It cannot be brought about by democratic methods or by peaceful evolution. The whole of human civilisation is the result, in changing context, of class war.

The Communist thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis must each one in its turn be brought about by class conflict and class war. War, therefore, as with the pseudo-biologists, the racialists, Fascists and the Nazis, is the law of all change and progress on this planet. Violence and war are thus idealised. The Capitalists and Imperialists also indulge in war.

But they don't admit that they believe in the philosophy of war. They declare, it may be self-deception or hypocrisy, that the wars that they fight are painful necessities. They, therefore, seek to justify and rationalise these wars separately on grounds of self-defence or safeguarding just and legitimate interests, their own or those of their neighbours, specially smaller nations. They justified the last war in the name of freedom and will perhaps fight the third world war to preserve "the democratic way of life".

In Words Of Gita

All this may be hypocrisy. But hypocrisy is the tribute that the imperialists pay to morality. The Communist in this repect is no hypocrite. He has made violence and war the law of life. He has made it into a scientific dogma which is as good as a moral imperative. I feel there is more danger to the world in this than in the hypocrisy of imperialist nations. The latter at least recognise, even though they pay only lip service to it, the right moral law. The Communists deny the very principles of non-violence and love, and uphold the principles of war and violence.

About such an attitude of the mind the "Gita" says, "The understanding that being enveloped in darkness regards "adharma" (wrong principles and conduct) as "dharma" (right principles and conduct) and reverses all values is of the nature of "tamas" (darkness)".

In other respects, too, Bolshevism is merely the extension of Capitalism. If one analyses it, one will see that Capitalism is the result of the centralisation of industry. The more of centralisation in a country, the greater is the strength of Capitalism there. Do the Bolsheviks propose to do away with this centralisation, or is their effort directed towards centralisation? In the Bolshevik State, as we are allowed to see its working, not only is there greater centralisation in the economic and the industrial fields but also in the political field.

Upside Down

The natural consequence of this centralisation is that we have at the apex state capitalism and dictatorship; and this dictatorial apex becomes the basis of society. It is putting things upside down. Thus we see that in the Communist society the old values and principles are applied more thoroughly, more logically and organically and thus naturally yield better results.

The result of the Bolshevik experiement is that in the internal field there is dictatorship and in the external field greater imperialism than that of the Capitalist nations. The older Imperialism had at least some sort of democracy at home. This gave some hope to the conquered people. In the case of Russia even this formal democracy at home is absent. Moreover, the old Imperialism, as a reaction, excited feelings of honour, liberty and patriotism in the conquered countries. These kept alive the spirit of unity and resistance in the subject countries. But under Bolshevik imperialism, the conquered countries lose even this spirit of unity and resistance. The conquered people come to be divided among themselves. Bolshevik Imperialism, instead of uniting the conquered, introduces among them civil strife and class war.

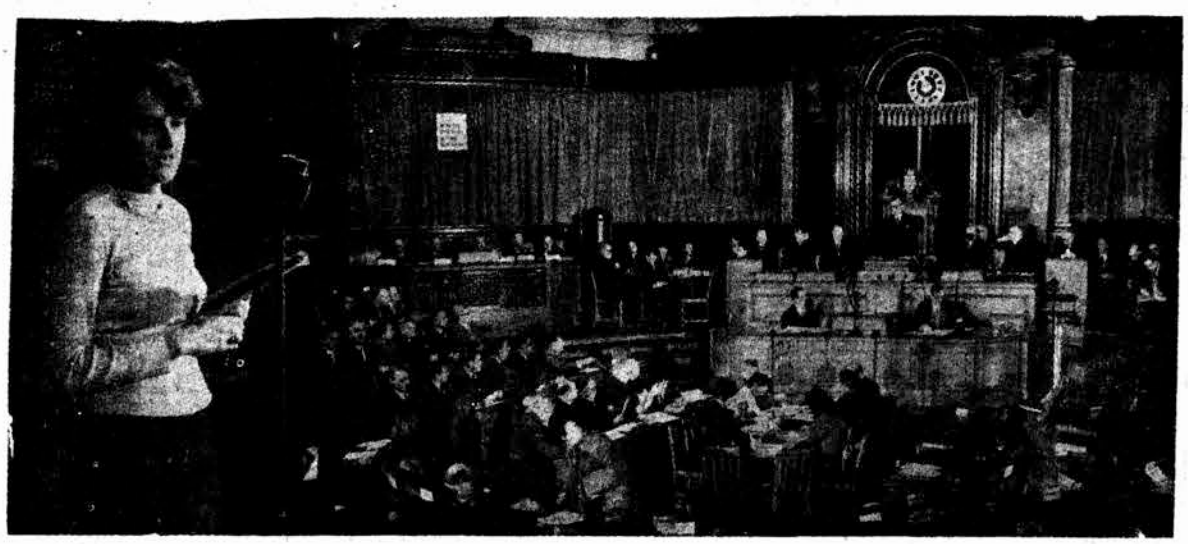
Only A Guise

From this point of view, I hold that the Bolshevik revolution is no revolution. It is even a reaction. It is a counter-revolution that has been presented to the world in the guise of a revolution.

At first, its implications were not quite clear to the people. But now discerning minds can see through what is happening.

What then is a Revolution? Fundamentally, a revolution is a change in values. If values do not change no revolution has taken place. A person in whom, or a society in which,

(Continued on page 10)



A general view of the opening of the International Confederation of Trade Unions at the County Hall, London when 245 Labour leaders from all parts of the world assembled. Among the most hard worked are the women interpreters. Photo shows Jean Oliver translating into French and German languages.

BY ESMEE RANKINE

UNLIKE bigger and more important places in other parts of the world, Ceylon has only one Zoo: but what there is of it, has elicited some very favourable comment from those who are in a position to make comparisons.

It began in 1933 in Mutwal, a suburb of Colombo, with an animal depot and menagerie embarked upon as a business venture by John Hagenbeeck, a German, who had made Ceylon his home. The Hagenbeeck family was already well known in Germany as naturalists and collectors of wild animals, and founders of the famous Hamburg and Berlin Zoos. The menagerie prospered, and soon Hagenbeeck began to think in terms of properly constructed Zoological Gardens. With that object he floated a company and acquired the present site in Dehiwela, six miles or so south of the main town.

But the times were against him, and what began with so much promise could not stand the years of depression that followed. The Zoo began to look as if it was going to be a failure.

The Governor of Ceylon at that time was Sir Reginald Stubbs, himself a keen member of the Zoological Society in England. Lady Stubbs was also a great lover of animals; and it was they who finally persuaded the Government to purchase Hagenbeeck's "white elephant" and make the Gardens a State affair.

The Museum Zoo run in connection with the Colombo Museum and in its grounds, was in existence, but the space available was too restricted to allow of anything very imposing in the way of specimens, which anyhow were confined by indigenous varieties. The scope offered by the new site, therefore, was very apparent.

Government Control

The change-over from private to Government control of the Dehiwela site came in 1937. Work was immediately started and improvements in buildings and general lay-out taken in hand and carried out to some extent. But the Museum Zoo continued to run concurrently with it and was not closed till requisition of the buildings during the war brought it to an end. Some of the specimens were transferred to the Dehiwela Zoo, but others had to be destroyed. The Dehiwela Zoo itself was interferred with, and further progress had to be postponed.

The present Governor looks upon the Zoo as a national institution, and with more stable conditions liberal plans are again afoot. Barless cages and other innovations; the addition of many new and rare animals: expansion in buildings and ground-space; these are only some of the hopes of those concerned. The personal interest of the Home Minister, besides, is naturally very encouraging and very much appreciated.

Black Swans

The Gardens are built into the side of a hill, with the highest elevation at the entrance, sloping rather steeply downwards into two natural ponds at the bottom: very suitable for the crowds of storks and spoonbills and herons, delicately coloured tall flamingoes, and monstrous pelicans with their distorted beaks, and the particularly beautiful black swans that are the pride of the Zoo; so that for most part these birds wander about at will in complete freedom, so sure are the authorities that they will not leave surroundings so ideality suited to their tastes. Equally convenient on the other side, is the other pool, where the elephants bathe of a morning, providing amusement for such visitors as choose to come at this time and a period of pleasant day-dreaming for the animals themselves.

The Gardens, therefore, are laid out in terraces, and very prettily, bigger or smaller as suited to the space available and the animals and birds and reptiles accommodated to suit their size and needs.

As a garden the place is pleasant enough to wander in. One can spend a whole day there quite easily. The grounds are extensive, shady easy on the eye; there is a cafe on the premises to help out deficiencies in lunch baskets; the animals go about their business unconcerned, the monkeys quarrel, the birds sing. Altogether the atmosphere is soothing.

Foreign visitors to the Gardens, commenting on its general cleanliness and the healthy condition of the animals, even the bigger ones, are inclined to talk about the "climatic conditions" that make it comparatively easy to achieve these results. But during the war years, when the Zoo had to give way to more urgent demands for survival, climatic conditions did not seem to be operating according to expectation. So that some credit at least must go to the man in charge here, Major Weinman, MBE, CMZS, whose personality as a superintendent, and whose love and understanding of wild things, have made the Colombo Zoo what it is. His success with sick animals proves this. Animals cannot be "physicked" back into health anything like so easily as human beings; their recovery depends too much on "nursing", in other words returning them as much as possible to their natural state; and to do this one needs a very close understanding of the ways of individual animals, and infinite patience, that veterinary knowledge by itself does not adequately give.

No "Animal Smells"

Also there is the fact that many of the specimens now in the Zoo have been born in captivity, and have successfully reached adult age—some have even exceeded their life span: and that many of them have been obtained as babies and artificialy fed and tended through their childhood. That death is a comparatively rare happening in this place is an indication of the kind of treatment the captives receive.

There is the inevitable Visitors' Book, of course, and, equally of course, it makes an interesting record. All Visitors' Books are complimentary, but there are certain passages in this one that have a ring of truth.

Lord Semphill's name is there, with a comment on the absence of "animal smells"; and Wilfred Frost's, famous naturalist and traveller; and Ralph Graham, Superintendent of the Chisago Zoo; and Signor Augustus Molinar, Superintendent of the Milan Zoological Gardens, who cried "Paradiso! Paradiso!" as he walked round the Gardens and spoke in extravagant Italian suptriatives of a future for the Colombo Zoo which would make it "internationally famous". And many others, with their varying degrees of enthusiasm and helpful suggestion.

Tortoise 100 Years Old

Quite the most interesting object in the Zoo, besides being its oldest inhabitant—both in age and in duration—is the giant tortoise, with his name painted on his back in large white letters,* "Henry VIII". Chicago thought they had the biggest; till their superintendent came to Ceylon one day and regretfully admitted that he had been deceived.

They say that he is over a hundred years old—the tortoise, that is. He was presented to the Zoo originally by Governor Stubbs, who bought him from the Governor of Seychelles, with four wives to accompany him. They were brought in state on the HMS "FOX", accommodated at Queen's House for a while, and later passed on to the Zoo. It was the Governor who named him, because of the number of his wives, and the ladies after that impatient monarch's queens.

This particular breed of giant tortoise is found only in the Galapagos Islands, which are right upon the equator off the west coast of South America; and in the days of sailing clippers made excellent "live beef" (they weigh anything from 4 to 600 lbs) for sailors, who caught them with such regularity that the breed is now almost extinct. Henry and his family, however, took kindly to our island: and their children, travelling to other lands, have from time to time increased the coffers of our Zoo.

From Siam some time ago came a magnificent King Cobra, thirteen and a half feet long, with enough venom in him to kill an elephant. This actually happened, during the hunt that ended in his capture, when he bit an elephant in its hind leg and the elephant took just 35 minutes to die.

South America, Brazil in particular has had many dealings with the Ceylon Zoo. Going to them soon are Cyclone and Tormando, a pair of black panther cubs born in the Gardens,

When A Woman Is Loved.....

A WOMAN changes when she loves and is loved. When there is nobody who cares for her she loses her spirits and the charm is gone. Love draws out what is in her and on it her development decidedly depends. Nature must have its free course, must go its normal way; what a woman wants is to be with one man and with him for ever. That is not always possible, but when it is otherwise it is against nature.

—VINCENT VAN GOGH.

"FANNING THE FLAMES"

Messner in the Rochester Times Union.

"The Birds are getting tough"—Thomas in the "Detroit News"

and not the first to be born there either, of parents named not for nothing Hurricane and Spitfire. The cubs are now six months old, and promise considerable family likeness. Also born in the Gardens is Joe, now a full-size leopard and even getting lazy with old age, but still willing to spring majestically up on his perch and be scratched behind the ear—always providing the hand that does the scratching is no stranger's. A huge and lovely beast is Joe, never losing his dignity for a moment even while he obeys.

Coming from the Brazilian forest, and recently acquired, is the Toucan, a judicrous bird, with a great grotesque beak out of all proportion to its size, so that it looks top-heavy. Three of these have now come to stay. And the Hyacinthine Macaw, of deepest blue, 3½ feet long, another of the parrot tribe. But there are many there, from the same family but so varied as hardly to make this credible, with colour combinations startling in their beauty; pure white, with smoky legs and beak and a neem-blossom crest of pale gold; brilliant greens and oranges and crimsons; the palest of pinks and smudgy whites; flaring beaks and futuristic crests; shooting the strangest colour as the sun catches them.

Another new bird is the Condor, a type of vulture, also from South America, and animals like the tapir, the jaguar, and many others, never before seen in the East. Further consignments, including specimens of pumas, llamas, and other interesting features, are being negotiated for and will come by air, very soon.

Baby Elephant

But the greatest stir the Zoo has ever yet had is in the acquisition of a very young baby elephant, a potential tusker, standing 33 inches high and under four months old. It was found abandoned near a disused tank in the Mihintale district, rescued for humanitarian reasons and brought to the Zoo. Its chances of survival were about half. So an effort was made to keep it alive.

The baby gave a lot of trouble about being fed. Its diet, moreover, was expensive. A gallon of buffalo milk, the whites of 24 eggs, 4 lbs of rice gruel, and ½ oz. of Calcium Sandoz made its daily ration, served up in five portions. Finally, a foster-mother had to be pressed into service.

"Operation feeding", as it is called in Zoo verbiage, takes place five times a day. A big she-elephant, standing 8½ feet at the shoulder and whose unusual size makes the whole business even more appealing, is led up, and the baby induced to suck. A length of rubber hose, its other end in the bottle of prepared milk, is then very

(Continued on page 29)

STRANGE 'ZOO FELLOWS'

MIXED CARGO IN CEYLON ZOO. (1) Malayan Honey Bear, known in the Zoo as Lana, showing what kindness can do. (2) The new baby elephant requires two men to keep him for being photographed. (3) Two of the black Swans. These birds have the run of the gardens and ponds. (4) Nilgai (bluebull). (5) South American Tapir with a glossy blue-black hide and a prying nose. (6) Parson Storks, who will stand for hours, literally without moving an eyelid

PHOTOS BY GODWIN

PATTER

'D' FOR 'DAMN'

BY ASUDE

OLD Ripley is gone. "R.I.P." No, no, believe me, I never thought of it till it came on the tape. Did Ripley himself see it in his life? I wonder.

Ripley's bag was always full of the quaintest oddities of the world, ancient and modern. But they were all bare facts and incidents, — episodes at a stretch. I wish he had started collecting situations, — real-life dramas. If he had, I would have sent this to him. For, you will not believe it.

Why is it that a man has no say in the one thing which he has to carry with him right through his life, — from birth to death, — "his name"? And still less, his surname? Why must I have to bear the burden of the shortest surname in town? Yes, "bear the burden" is right.

Now, don't hustle me. Listen. There's a lot to it. If you are in a hurry, get thee to the Advertisement section. There is a new "Rejuvenation Pill" featured this morning. This is not for you.

You are nasty. In two seconds, I am going to prove it. Senor Don Juan Iturriberrigorrigoicoerotaberricocechea. Read that. (Well, Printer, I could not help it. Anyway, if I could knock it off the typewriter without tripping, surely, you can get it off the lino without breaking the machine).

That's the man whom Ripley met in Buenos Aires when travelling in Argentina. And Pa Maung, in his "The Glass Palace Chronicle of the Kings of Burma" mentions the name of, — now, don't duck; — King Siritaribhavanadityapauaraanditasudhammarajamah adhipatinarapatisithu. Read that, will you? But you won't!

Jaidev, of "Gitagovind" fame, used to sign himself as "Sripadmavaticharancharanchakravarti." Swami Bhaskarananda, holy saint of of Benares, was known as "Sri 108 Matparamhansaparivrajakacharyaswamibhaskaranandasaraswati." Mark Twain thought it fit to be mentioned in his "Innocents Abroad."

In recent times, there was a man in Orissa, — a well-known man, — with the little cognomen of "Srinandandanharichandanbhramarabar Ray." That was before the Rationing era, — long before Mr. Asaf Ali went to Orissa.

Now, you, who, I know, are hasty, would consider these names as handicaps. You would find it not so convenient perhaps to tell the man at the other end of the telephone that it is "Srinandanandanharichandanbhramarabar Ray speaking". In Trunk Calls, you presume, it might be expensive.

That's what comes of hasty thinking. For you're wrong, as usual, Or, you have never used a telephone.

What is the shortest surname in Delhi? Or, anywhere? I will tell you. It is DE. Open any telephone directory, and see if I am right. And having done so, listen to the man who has that little stump for his tail. For, I am the dog who carried that stump through life. No devaluation can make it worse.

If you have a Joke-book on the shelf, you will find in it the story of Zander on the phone. "Zander speaking. Zander! NO, not C! Z. Z. Z. ABCDEFQHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ! You heard me? Z, Z, Z!"

Or, Professor Brown speaking. "This is Professor Brown speaking.... No —not Bond — Brown. B as in Brontosaurus, R as in Rhizophoracae, O as in Ophistoiele, W as in Willingbalya, and N as in Nucifraga. Brown. Do you comprehend?"

But what are these silly stories to what was happening at Delhi till lately every day, — from pearly dawn to dewy eve? I wish Ripley were alive. He would believe me, if you don't.

Now, follow this saga. And if in the doing of it, you feel inclined to laugh, do. I have seen folks laughing at Polonius in Olivier's Hamlet.

"Who is speaking?"
"De."
"Name, I asked your name. What's your name?"
"De."
"Beg your pardon. Can you tell me your name?"
"De."
"Hay?"
"No, De, pronounced Day."
"Ray?"
"No, De."
"How do you spell it?"
"D—E."
"What do you mean by laughing at me?"
"I didn't laugh at you!"
"But you said Hi Hi!"

"I did NOT say Hi Hi! I said D—E.'
"You said what! Spell it!"
"All right. D for .....D for Deuteronomy..."
"WHAT!"
"I said D for Deuteronomy. D for Dneiperstroy. Do you follow me? D for Damn! Damn! Damn!"
"You go to Hell! What do you mean by swearing at me, Sir?"
"I was not swearing at you. Now, listen, you know DELHI, don't you? This town, where you are living?"
"What's all this now? I asked for "your" name and you give the name of the town!"
"I am not giving the name of the town. I am giving you "my" name!"
"WHAT? You want me to believe that your name is DELHI?"
"No, no! The first letter of Delhi. D."
"D. I see, your name is D?"
"No, first letter of my name is D."
"I see. And then?"
"E."
"What do you mean by Ji? Go on, spell the rest of your name..."
"I don't say Ji. I said E. E for..... E for what? E for.... let me see, E for Erysepelus. You know Erysepelus?"
"No, I don't know him. What has "he" got to do with your name? Will you tell me your name or shall I put the receiver on the hook?"
"Now, look. You know Etawa, the town?"
"Again you are bringing in towns. Well, all right, I know Etawa. You mean to suggest that the first letter of Etawa is —— "
"The second letter of my name! Exactly. You've got it now."
"But that makes only D E. Go on, give the rest...."
"There is no rest. That's all. That's my name."
"What do you mean by this? You think I have time for this sort of thing in the morning? DE, DE, how can a man be just DE?"
"But I 'am' DE. DE, 'bus', and nothing else."
"Did you say Dewas or De Vyas?"
"No, no, not Dewas. Not De Vyas. Just DE."
"But it can't be."
"It is."
"That's enough. I don't believe you." And bang goes the receiver on the hook.

But all that happened long ago. Today, when I hear that old query: "Who's speaking", I say, "This is Lalchand Salimullah Aiyar speaking." When I go to Bombay, I add "Pijibhoy" to the beginning and "Jhunjhunwalla" to the tail. Jijibhoy Lalchand Salimullah Aiyar Jhunjhunwalla. And the clerk or servant calls my friend to the phone in two seconds. I am believed.

And next time I go to Calcutta, it will be Charuchandra Lalchand Salimullah Aiyar Mukherjee. I think that will go down with lesser trouble than the truth. For that's the sort of men you are!

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT GENETICS

BY J.B.S. HALDANE

IT is of the utmost importance that biologists should be able to appreciate both the positive and the negative elements in the views put forward by Lysenko. Unfortunately, this has been made much more difficult by ill-informed criticism of genetics by his supporters. If geneticists held the views attributed to them, they would doubtless deserve severe criticism. As they do not hold them, such criticism can only make a just appraisal of Soviet genetics more difficult.

Here is a typical example, from a recent London commentary (which was subsequently amended): "The modern doctrine of genetics flatly rejects the belief that plants and animals can pass on to their descendants characters acquired under the influence of their conditions of life." Some textbooks of genetics contain dogmatic statements to this effect, though they also contain accounts of colchicine, which induces characters in plants which reappear in their offspring for an indefinite number of generations. It is also quite certain that changes of this type, including the permanent loss of organs by disuse, can be induced in single-celled plants and anmials. The greatest American students of protozoan genetics. Jennings (1935), wrote as follows: "The facts in the protozoa show that after the genic materials have undergone an adaptive change, they may assimilate and reproduce in the changed condition, resulting in an inheritance of the change there is thus no general reason why it should not occur in higher organisms; no a 'priori' reason why the germ-cells of higher animals should not thus acquire certain adaptive characteristics, and hand them on to descendants. Whether they do so or not is simply a question of fact, to be determined by observation." If this is dogmatic weismannism, the Pope is an agnostic. It is perhaps worth adding that Jennings was a founder of the American journal "Genetics"

If I may be allowed to quote my own work (Haldane, 1941), I stated: "We can regard the gene as an organ in the cell, just as the heart, pancreas or femur, is an organ in the body as a whole." I can only add that if I had thought that genes were never altered as a result of their activity or inactivity, I chose a remarkably bad analogy, and that in spite of this, so far as I know, no geneticists have attacked my opinion. As, of course, Lysenko agrees, acquired characters are not usually inherited. He refers to "the frequently observed phenomenon when the altered organs, characters, or properties of an organism do not appear in the progeny."

"Unity Character"

There is, however, a sense in which the commentary is quite correct in its statement. Until I read Lysenko's speech, I had not recognised the idealistic character of Mendel's formulation of his results. He spoke of the transmission from one generation to another of differentiating characters. Now, in ordinary speech, we do speak of the transmission or inheritance of a character. For example, I may say that I have inherited my father's watch, and also his eye colour or baldness. A geneticist should not use such language, and does not if he is a good geneticist. Mendel was presumably a thomist, and his differentiating characters are merely St. Thomas's in lay dress. I had given (1941, Page 20), as my ground for rejecting the "unit character" theory that it was too mechanistic. On both of these grounds it must be rejected. What is inherited is not a set of characters, but the capacity for reacting to the environment in such a way that, in a particular environment, particular characters are developed. It is therefore incorrect to speak of the transmission of a character, whether "acquired" or not.

Modern geneticists believe that the hereditary process depends on material objects, called genes, in the nucleus of a cell, and on other objects outside the nucleus. Usually they reproduce their like, so that a cell containing a gene of a certain type divides into two others each containing a gene of this type. Geneticists are not sure whether one of these two is the original gene and the other a copy or whether the original one is scrapped, and two similar ones produced. In the second case the genes, so far from being immortal, die at each cell division. In the first a gene may persist for some time. But since a bull consists of about a thousand million million cells, and may produce several million million spermatozoa in its life, the chance that a gene which it receives from its father is handed on to a calf is probably less than one in a million million. A precarious kind of immortality!

Not only are genes not immortal, but they do not always reproduce their like. The production from one gene of a different type of gene is the event called mutation. Some genes are so faithfully reproduced that, in a suitable environment, all but less than one per million of the offspring receives a similar gene. Others are so frequently altered that this frequency rises above 1 per cent. Both the frequency of mutation and the direction of the change depend on the environment. Mutation frequency can be increased by temperature changes, by abnormal food, by various chemicals, including antibodies by X-rays, by hybridisation, and so on. The extranuclear bodies which play a part in the hereditary process, and some of which, at least, can be transmitted by grafting, seem to be still more easily affected by environmental changes.

Union Of Opposites

Thus changes in the rest of the body can and do affect the genes, and the genes certainly affect the rest of the body. This is how they are detected. The two are in no way independent.

(Continued on page 29)

Dorman Smith in The Phoenix Gazette, NEA

"All right, let's go."

Cold War Over Antarctica

U. N. ADMINISTRATION, THE ONLY SOLUTION

AMONG the world's many trouble spots is one area which is often overlooked: the great Antarctic Continent. It is an area which now possesses comparatively little military or economic significance, yet it already shows signs of becoming yet another bone of contention between nations. It is not a question of established "spheres of interest" over inhabited territories, nor is it a scene of conflicting ideologies, for it is the world's greatest uninhabited and least known area. But even now, claims and counter claims are being made by no less than seven nations, with others on the sidelines ever watchful of their own interests, writes Edward Shackleton, M.P. in the United Nations.

Antarctica is an uninhabited and harsh region where mankind can maintain life only with the complicated aids of modern civilization. In the past it has been a 'territorium nullius'—a no-man's land visited only by explorers and scientists bent on achieving glory for themselves and their country by adding to the store of the world's knowledge

Conflicting Claims

Recently an International conference has been called, on the initiative of the United States, to try to sort out the conflicting claims to the Antarctic. But this conference—significantly enough in the light of modern custom—is not taking place under the auspices of the United Nations. It is being left to direct negotiation between the governments concerned. And yet there is no problem in the world which the United Nations is better suited to handle.

How in fact are claims established in the Antarctic? There exist a number of precedents and customs within the experience of international law which serve at least as pointers in the complex problem of the sovereignty of this great deserted continent.

First it is necessary perhaps to consider the nature of the land. The Antarctic Continent is like no other place in the world—not even the Arctic. Whereas the North Pole is in the middle of an ocean 10,000 feet deep, covered with a surface of constantly moving pack ice, the South Pole is situated on a plateau 10,000 feet high. There is no land in the Arctic Ocean (so far discovered or likely to be discovered) within 360 miles of the North Pole, and the rate of drift of the pack ice is such that no claim could be made to that. The land that does exist is mainly adjacent to large territories whose sovereignty is clearly established. Thus the whole of the vast islands of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago are separately only by comparatively narrow straits from the mainland of Canada, and it is in this area particularly that a principle known as the "Sector Principle" has been evolved. This principle is like the old "Hinterland theory", under which a nation possessing settlements on the coast of the continent could claim sovereignty at least over some part of the land behind. In the Arctic the method broadly works on the principle that all lands lying to the northward between a particular country and the North Pole are claimed by that country.

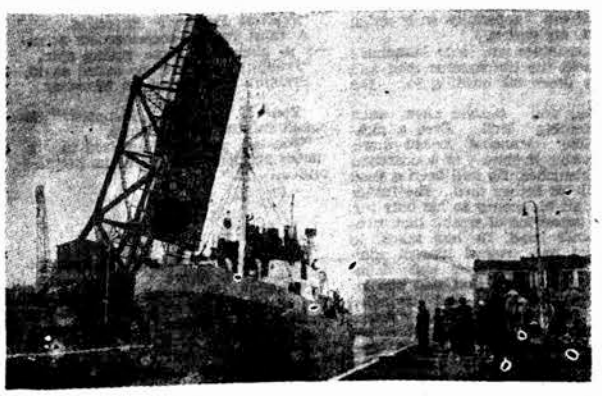
Sovereignty Issue

An interesting case arose over the Norwegian claims to East Greenland. Here the Sector Principle is not easily applied, but a fundamental rule was established in the judgment given by the Hague Court in rejecting Norwegian claims in the following words:

"A claim to sovereignty, based not upon some particular title such as a treaty of cession, but merely upon continued display of authority, involves two elements which must be shown to exist: the intention and will to act as sovereign; and some actual exercise or display of such authority."

Thus the principle of first discovery or indeed of the formal taking possession of a particular land is seen to be of small significance in comparison to the principle of effective occupation: "usucapion", as it is called. Now how can this be considered in relation to the uninhabited lands of the Antarctic?

This immense territory 5,000,000 square miles in extent, is surrounded by stormy seas and pack ice which often makes approach difficult. It is a land above all of negativity. There are no trees or flowers or natural inhabitants, and until the wife of Lars Christenson flew up in an aeroplane to have a look at it from her husband's factory ship, it had never been seen by a woman. In parts, particularly Adelie Land, almost continuous blizzards blow, though calmer conditions are met in other places. In one particular sector, the huge Ross Ice Barrier, whose precise nature has only recently been established, provides a mysterious area of ice partly resting on land and partly on sea. This raises a special problem, since it is doubtful whether sea ice, even if permanently attached to land, can be regarded as part of that land, though there is one classic case in Alaska where an American was prosecuted for maintaining an illegal gambling establishment on the ice outside the three-mile limit!



The Antarctic Expedition: big "Norsel" as she leaves Shadwell dock. Britain, Norway and Sweden are backing the project.

Discovery Basis

None the less, claims have been made which at least have some significance for the predominant land mass of the Antarctic. There are four main sectors. Of these Britain (from the Falkland Isles) and Australia and New Zealand have made formal claims, while Norway has sought to establish her sovereignty over the remaining quarter. If discovery alone was sufficient, British claims are undoubtedly the strongest. The Antarctic Continent was first discovered by British explorers, and nearly half the Antarctic expeditions have been British. But it is clear that discovery is not enough.

More recently—and this is the basis of the main dispute, Chile and Argentina—who hitherto have taken no interest and have never sent an expedition to the Antarctic, have put forward claims overlapping the Falkland Islands Dependencies, especially in the region of Graham Land.

It is in this area that the greatest activity has been shown. Not only is it the most accessible, but also it is not without strategic significance. Except for a short interval during the early part of the war, the British have maintained continuous establishments and shore bases for the survey work they are carrying out in the region. They have established a post office (a most convenient indication of administration) and have largely paid for the costs of their expeditions out of the payments for stamps issued through that post office for the benefit of philatelists throughout the world.

The post office indeed is an old device. My father, many years ago, was appointed, on one of his expeditions, postmaster general of the Antarctic and used to help pass the time during the winter night by stamping each stamp with the post office mark—incidentally, thus reducing the value of those stamps for collectors, from a pound to five shillings!

On the other hand, one of the South American nations has set up a church on one of the islands in the Graham Land sector, complete with

(Continued On Page 29.)

Short Story

By S. Krishniah

THE HEART OF A CROOK

The fourteen horses turned the bend and started the home-run with Khalid Zoman, the outsider, leading. Second came Black Legion, the second favourite, trying its best to catch the outsider and appearing still full of energy. The horses reached the beginning of the second enclosure and suddenly a thousand voices went up in one tremendous shout.

"Dahman! Dahman!!"

Dahman was the first favourite and it was challenging from the outside pulling away from the bunch and showing a redoubtable turn of speed. The horse was putting its best foot forward and the jockey was using every ounce of his riding ability.

Manohar, immaculately dressed in a blue pin-stripe suit, held his binoculars to his eyes with his left hand. But his eyes were not looking through the binoculars at the panting horse. His eyes were not looking down at the bulging hip-pocket of the man in front of him, a notorious and lucky patron of the turf. Between the long artistic fingers of Manohar's right hand was concealed a razor blade and only its sharp edge protruded.

A mad shout went up as the horses neared the first enclosure. Two seconds more, reckoned Manohar.

A dexterous movement of his right hand slit the bottom of the hip-pocket he had been looking at and with another deft movement a bulging wallet was in his hands. Barely had he taken it out than an individual of nondescript appearance standing a little further away clutched the wallet and relieved Manohar of it.

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Khalid Zoman, Black Legion and Dahman crossed the winning post locked together and a moment of tense pin-drop silence prevailed and then.. then....a gasp of relief escaped in one breath from the waiting multitude. The Judge's decision had been announced. Dahman, the first favourite, had won the race after all.

"Dahman!" shouted Manohar excitedly and joyously as if he had put even his underwear on that horse. He quickly elbowed his way through the bustling crowd and disappeared. Actually Manohar had not backed any horse for a single rupee. He had not come to the race-course to bet. He had come to make money; and money is not made by backing horses. He was no fool. He knew that two minutes after he had stolen the wallet it would be lodged safely in the hands of his faithful chauffer in the second enclosure. Thank God for good assistants!

Manohar walked to the bar, ordered a bottle of beer and idled his time looking at sarees during the next two races. These were a few hurried movements among the police officers in the race-course. The stout gentleman who had lost all his money was seen talking to them and going about with them. A few people talked about pick-pockets and smiled incredulously. Manohar looked bored and listless. As he finished his beer and was returning, a man walked past him.

"Over six," he said.

Manohar walked on as if he heard nothing.

Just after the last event, Manohar left the race-course and went to his car. His chauffer was already there.

"I'll drive" said Manohar and got into the driving seat.

His chauffer instead of getting into the back seat got in beside him.

It took Manohar nearly ten minutes to wriggle out of the car park and get on to the main road in the middle of a stream of vehicles proceeding to Madras from Guindy.

"Six thousand four hundred and twentyeight," the chauffeur said.

"Good", commented Manohar laconically.

The chauffer thrust a wad of currency notes into Manohar's hand. Manohar took it and without looking at it, carelessly thrust it into his trouser pockets.

"How much?"

"Four thousand four hundred and twenty eight."

"You've taken your share?"

"Yes, Sir, and I've given Ram his thousand."

"Good."

They had not gone far when Manohar heard a screech of brakes and a crash. An accident? He stopped his car and a look of annoyance clouded his face. The long line of cars came to a standstill. He heard that there had been an accident a little distance ahead and he got out of his car and walked up to where a crowd had already gathered round a lorry. Manohar elbowed his way to the centre where a solitary policeman was asking the crowd to disperse. No sooner had he gained the front line than a bloody spectacle met his eyes.

A man was lying under a truck in a sanguinary mass and a motor-cycle, twisted out of shape, was lying beside the vehicle. Manohar went nearer and stopped to look under the truck.

"By God! It's Prabhu!"

"Do you know him, Sir?" asked the constable.

"Yes, I know him pretty well."

A police officer had meanwhile arrived and the constable started to explain to his superior the details of the accident.

"That can wait," said the Inspector peremptorily, "The first thing is to get this man to hospital." He turned to Manohar, "You seem to know him, Sir. If you have a car, will you take him to the hospital?"

'NO BED OF ROSES'

Crawford in The Newark News

"Certainly, I was about to suggest it."

The police officer made room for Manohar to drive his car to the spot where the accident had occurred and four or five people helped to carry the almost lifeless body of Prabhu on to the back seat of the car.

"Inspector!" Manohar called. "I shall send my driver to this man's house. So far a I know he has only one relation living and that is his mother."

"Yes, thank you," the Inspector replied.

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Manohar instructed his driver to take a taxi and go to an address which he gave him and bring Prabhu's mother to the General Hospital. Manohar's motive in sending his chauffer on this mission, apart from being humanitarian, was due to the fact that his chauffer might not be as composed as he himself was in the presence of police officers especially with stolen money in his pocket.

Two constables got into Manohar's car to hold the unconscious man and Manohar drove off heading for the hospital.

Manohar and Prabhu knew each other tolerably well. Even a pick-pocket like Manohar looked down upon Prabhu. Prabhu was a drunkard and a debauchee. He had been a good boy until his father died. His father had left all his money to his only son and the possession of wealth had turned Prabhu's head. He had taken to drink and had ruined himself completely. Then came races and demi-mondes. The wealth that had appeared enormous at first had dwindled steadily and swiftly. His widowed mother had remonstrated at first but Prabhu had become bull-headed and had treated her with hard-hearted callousness. After he had run through all his money he bullied his mother more and more. She was forced to yield. He had even beaten her one night in a fit of [illegible] ken brutality and pushed her into the street at dead of night. But the mother still loved her son although she was forced to give him her precious jewels to be sold and the proceeds given to prostitutes.

Manohar had heard a lot of things about Prabhu and had known them to be true. Perhaps, Manohar thought, it was better that Prabhu died. He did not look as though he would survive. But suppose Prabhu did die; what would his mother do?—she, who was used to the luxury of her husband's high living? It was true that during the last few months Prabhu's mother had to go starving frequently because there was no money. It was a tragedy whichever way one looked at it.

Manohar parked his car at the General Hospital. A few ward-boys lifted Prabhu out and took him to the casualty ward. A doctor—a young house-surgeon, perhaps—made a cursory examination and went away to bring a surgeon. The older and more experienced man came and made a thorough examination but even Manohar could see that life was ebbing fast. He wondered whether the mother would arrive before Prabhu died.

"Are you his friend?" the surgeon asked Manohar.

"Yes, doctor".

"Perhaps you know that there is no hope" Manohar remained silent.

"Any relatives?"

"Yes. His mother is in Madras. We've already sent for her".

Their conversation was arrested by a low moan which came from Prabhu. They turned to look at him. His eyes were open.

"What's his name?" the doctor asked Manohar.

"Prabhu".

"You better call him. A familiar voice is better".

Manohar went near the table on which Prabhu's mangled body was stretched out.

"Prabhu! Prabhu!!" he called.

A faint ray of consciousness seemed to glisten in those roving eyes.

"Praohu! Prabhu!!" he called again. Prabhu's eyes rested on Manohar.

"You! ..... You! Manohar?" he asked faintly with surprise.

"You see, you were involved in a motor accident and you're in hospital and ....."

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The doctor interrupted Manohar by pulling at his sleeve.

"Prabhu" the doctor spoke coming nearer "You have only a few moments to live Your mother is coming soon. But it may not be soon enough. Do you understand me?"

Slowly Prabhu inclined his head in the affirmative.

"If you have anything to say or do, you must hurry. You may not be conscious for long"

A strange light seemed to twinkle in Prabhu's eyes. He looked round the room.

"We have a policeman and your friend here. You can communicate anything without fear".

"Yes .... alone.... Manohar ...." Prabhu spoke with difficulty.

Manohar looked blankly at the doctor.

"Alone...." continued Prabhu, and looking at the doctor: "Go...."

"I think he wants to say something to you alone", the doctor told Manohar and walked out of the room. The nurse, the house-surgeon and the constable followed him out.

"What is it, Prabhu?" asked Manohar going still nearer.

"Money....."

"What about money?"

Here .... thousand...."

"Do you mean to say that you have with you a thousand rupees here? Then you better give it to me", Manohar's face became eager and his eyes shone with greed when he heard about thousand rupees. "You know what these war-boys are. They'll steal your pants off you! Where is it?"

"Here .....pocket....".

"In your trouser pocket?" asked Manohar and put his hand into the blood-soaked garment and pulled out a purse.

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The dying man watched Manohar with steady eyes! Manohar opened the thick purse and pulled out the contents of each compartment. Papers, bills, letters, coupons and other things came out but no money.

"There's no money here". Manohar's voice was urgent. "Where have you got it? Tell me, quick! You have'nt much time".

Prabhu laughed.

"Thief!" he said and his face contorted by pain, laughter and cynicism looked hideous.

"What do you mean, Prabhu?"

"You .....thief!" Prabhu seemed to breathe easily. "I always suspected ....you once stole....my money....no proof....today proof....too eager, eh? ....thousand rupees!.... I don't have one pie!!...." Prabhu's face twisted again into something between a laugh and a sneer. A small trickle of blood was oozing out of a corner of his mouth. "Robber!....Gentleman .... Thief!"

"Shut up!" Manohar hissed. "You are no better. You're a low-down rake. You, who don't even respect your mother, wasted all your father's money, you can't accuse me. Drunkard! Scamp! You syphilitic swine!"

Prabhu twitched his lips in an insolent smile but frothing blood hindered his speech.

"But never stole....never a thief...., a pick-pocket...."

His eyes closed and his head lolled to one side. Prabhu had embarked on his voyage to the Great Unknown.

A few minutes later a taxi rolled up to the casualty ward and an aged lady got out. She was Prabhu's mother. Lean and haggard, this erstwhile wife of a rich businessman was clothed in a torn cotton saree. Her face bore vestiges of a great beauty but care and worry had ploughed deep furrows into it. Her hair was snow-white and thin, and her big dark eyes were dry. Unmitigated woe had dried up the fount of tears in her.

She tottered forward towards the room in which her son lay. Manohar met her at the entrance.

"He is dead", he announced.

The mother was shocked to a standstill. Manohar gave her time to get over it and while gazing at her he knew that there was no truer picture of suffering motherhood.

"Your son was an acquaintance of mine. He was conscious a few minutes ago. He asked me to tell you that in his dying moments he regretted all his actions and he hoped you would forgive him. He entrusted me with this wallet and asked me to give it to you. It seems he had some luck at the races today. It contains four thousand four hundred and twenty eight rupees."

The mother could scarcely believe the words she heard. She took the wallet, that was given to her and opened it to find a wad of green bills. Her dry eyes clouded and slowly she regained the power of speech.

"Thank you, Mr. ....."

But she found herself alone with the body of her son.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

INDIA'S MISERABLE EXHIBITION IN "TEST"—INEVITABLE CHANGES FOR NEXT BOUT—BOMBAY'S EARLY EXIT FROM RANJI TROPHY—WOMEN'S OUTFIT FOR HOCKEY—FEAST IN TABLE TENNIS—SWEDISH FOOTBALL TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

AS I was on tour for the last three weeks, I could not comment on the first unofficial "Test" match between India and the Commonwealth Cricket team so long. The home team made a miserable exhibition of themselves, particularly in fielding and were justly trounced by the wide margin of nine wickets.

When our team was announced, I had said that everything would depend on our fielding because our bowling strength is notoriously weak at present. But the Visitors are in no better position in this respect. The difference lies in the fact that while our fieldsmen took special pleasure in laying every catch that came their way on the carpet, the tourists gave full support to their bowlers. What can the poor bowlers do if all their best efforts to get the batsmen out are neutralised by inefficient and hopeless fielding?

I cannot say that our batsmen acquitted themselves creditably. Barring Dattu Phadkar, Hemu Adhikari and Vijay Hazare—of course Vijay Merchant could not bat owing to an injury,—all our stalwarts fared poorly. Maybe, the strenuous leather-hunting they were subjected to in the initial period of the fight and the massive total of 608 runs that were piled up against them had a somewhat damping effect on their spirit and energy. And this might have contributed to their failure in the first instance. But what was the cause of their failure in the second innings? Want of guts as usual!

In such a disappointing show, it was really very praiseworthy on the part of the three batsmen named above to play their parts in a distinctly heroic manner. Were they given sufficient support by their colleagues, the match might have been saved easily. But that was not to be. The others lacked the grit to face even the moderate attack of the Visitors. It seems that all the experience that they have so far gained has not benefited them at all.

THREE CHANGES

It is somewhat reassuring to hear that Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad, our backbones in their respective spheres, batting and bowling, are fit again and that they will be able to shoulder their responsibilities in the second "Test" match which begins at the Brabourne Stadium on December 16. This will certainly make a material difference to our batting and bowling. Unfortunately Amarnath is still on the injured list. So his valuable services in all departments of the game will not be available to our side. His inclusion would have further strengthened our combination. However that cannot be helped!

As was expected, three changes have been made in the first team. Uday Merchant, Hiralal Gaekwad and Chandu Sarwate have been dropped, although Gaekwad figures as the twelfth man in the team. I do not think any explanation is necessary to support these inevitable omissions.

Does it not sound strange that the man who has earned the enviable distinction of being the best slip-fielder in Bombay during the last two years should have been responsible for dropping the largest number of catches?

That player is Uday Merchant. There can be one explanation for his serious lapses—and that is NERVOUSNESS. I feel sure that a little more experience will drive it away for good. Didn't his illustrious brother, Vijay, fail in batting in all the "Tests" against Lord Tennyson's team and then succeed? The same may happen also to Gaekwad.

MANTRI STAYS

The new-comers in the team are C. R. Rangachari from Madras, Bhau Saheb Nimbalkar from Poona and of course Vinoo Mankad. In the absence of a pace-bowler of merit Rangachari has been invited to share the burden of opening the attack with Phadkar. Let us hope that he will prove more successful on the dead wicket of the Stadium now than he was in the past. Otherwise he will be a burden to the side as he is a hopeless fielder and batsman.

Nimbalkar is a batsman of quality. So he may be expected to strengthen the batting order. He is a fairly good fielder too. So he will be useful in this department also—apart from taking a hand at the leather whenever necessity demands.

Many had expected a change in the wicket-keeper, because Madhav Mantri was not safe in the least. He has however been retained probably because he shaped fairly well as an opening batsman. As Skipper Merchant has great confidence in Mantri's abilities,—both as a wicket-keeper and a batsmen,—he has been given another chance to justify himself. Let us hope he will do so. After all these matches are meant for bringing out new talents to the fore.

DON'T BE DISHEARTENED

There is no reason why we should be disheartened even by the ignominious rout inflicted on us by the tourists at Delhi. It is well-known that three of our leading lights, Amarnath, Mankad and Vijay Merchant himself, were on the injured list and were thus prevented from contributing their substantial quota in defence of their National prestige. Now that Merchant and Mankad are fighting fit the others are bound to feel confident by their inspiring presence and example.

This does not mean that I am belittling the achievement of the Visitors or under-estimating their strength. They fully deserved their grand victory. Jock Livingston, their Captain, and Norman Oldfield have every reason to be proud of their fine three-figure totals which laid the foundation of the success of their side. Their careers were no doubt marred by some deplorable blemishes. But that is all in the game. Greatest credit is, however, due to their gallant band of fieldsmen and stout-hearted bowlers,—especially Cecil Pepper and George Tribe,—who contrived to dismiss our batsmen for comparatively small totals twice. We may depend upon them to repent these performances,—seasoned campaigners as they are,—in the remaining "Tests". So we must be ready to meet them with courage and confidence. Then I have no doubt India will be able to turn the tables on them more than once. Let us hope that Vijay Merchant will regain his old luck in the spin of the coin to beat Jock Livingston in the majority of cases.

BOMBAY'S EARLY EXIT

When I heard that Bombay, the Ranji Trophy holders, have been eliminated in their very first engagement in the Cricket Championship of India by Baroda, I could hardly believe my ears. How could the Champions be thrashed, I wondered, to the tune of an innings margin? Have they deteriorated so much within the space of a few months? Then I read that most of our stalwarts including the Great Vijay, K. C Ibrahim Rusi Modi and Keki Tarapore were unable to play for one reason or another. Consequently our team was considerably weakened.

I understand that there was even a talk of withdrawing Bombay from the competition altogether this year for this reason. But good sense prevailed on the powers that be and they decided to fight out the issue with new and untried blood in the firing line. The unaccustomed matting wicket of Baroda must have caused the undoing of our young warriors. But there is nothing to be ashamed of about it. The experience gained by there colts will stand them in good stead in future. And that is a gain for Bombay.

HAZARE AND UMRIGAR IN LEMELIGHT

Baroda owe their success to the valiant efforts of Vijay Hazare who helped to skittle out Bombay twice for paltry totals by claiming 8 wickets on his own account. With the solitary exception of Polly Umrigar, no other Bombay batsman could face the home bowlers, with any degree of confidence. It seems that on their own wickets, Baroda will take a lot of beating.

The perennial trouble over dates and venues in connection with the National Championship is on as usual. On many an occasion the excuses offered by some of the contending parties border on the privolous side. The Board of Control are called upon time and again to mediate in these unseemly squabbles. Why cannot our sportsmen be more sporting and see the difficulties of their opponents and try to accommodate them as best as they can. After all, sport is sport. It is not a life and death struggle. Nor is it a question of National prestige and honour. So the spirit of give and take should prevail always.

WOMEN'S OUTFIT FOR HOCKEY

It is gratifying to note that women's hockey is growing in popularity in our city. As many as 12 teams have entered for the League. The new entrants are Ramnarain Ruia College and St. Agnes High School. This is indeed a good sign that our colleges and schools are taking active interest in the game. They are the proper places where sport should begin. I hope other educational institutions would follow their example ere long. Then there will be no cause for worry about India's future in the sporting world.

While I was going to Matunga the other day to attend a meeting of the F Ward Rationing Committee I noticed some young ladies playing hockey in front of the Ruia College. Evidently they are connected with it. They were being trained by a coach too. But what surprised me most was that some of them were chasing the ball in their flowing sarees. It was a pathetic sight. I need hardly stress that suitable costume must be put on in order to attain any degree of success in the game. Saree is the least convenient outfit for a fast game like hockey. It is not "pugree" or atyapatya: so, dear sisters, put on shorts or short, divided skirts so that you may not be handicapped by your dress from the very start.

FEAST IN TABLE TENNIS

Bombay, like other big centres of sport in India, had the good fortune of witnessing two of the world famous table tennis stars in the persons of Richard Bergmann and Victor Barna in action during the last few days. Their dazzling displays were captivating in the extreme. It was rather disappointing to the public that Barna could not play as often as was advertised owing to indisposition.

This visit is sure to give a tremendous fillip to the game in this country, as did the visits by their predecessors, among them Barna himself, a few years ago. I have no doubt that our players will be greatly profited by their exhibitions. As it was, our national champion, Uttam Chandarana, and Ranvir Bhandari of Bengal, performed most creditably against their redoubtable opponents. It is true that India was beaten in all the Test matches. But there was sufficient indication to predict a bright future for this country at no distant date.

SWEDISH FOOTBALL TEAM IN CALCUTTA

When I was in Calcutta recently I found the football enthusiasts there preparing to accord a right royal reception to the Swedish football team who have accepted the invitation of the IFA to play three matches there. Although it is the normal off-season for soccer, there is no lack of enthusiasm among the fans. It is generally expected that the stands would be packed to over-flowing. I hope footballers in Calcutta will benefit by the superb exhibitions of the tourists.

This visit has a connection with the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the famous Mohun Bagan athletic club of Calcutta. This institution, more than any other Indian club, has rendered yeoman service in the promotion of soccer in this country. They were the first Indian side to win the famous IFA Shield as far back as 1911 and they were again the first civilian side to be in the final of the Rovers Cup. That was quarter of a century ago. It was their visit to this city that roused the enthusiasm of the Indians for this game. It is, however, their sense of discipline and sporting spirit which is admired most everywhere. I wish the club long life and greater success in future.

City Bombay could not entertain the Swedish team here. Their visit would have done a lot of good to our footballers. I do not think the question of ground came in the way of the WIFA. It is the financial obligation which frightened them out of their wits—so much so that they never bothered to enquire how much the visit would actually cost!

"Generals with their maps are like women with their knitting: when they have nothing better to do, out it comes".

★

"My mother", announces the ducal heir, "eloped with an Italian singing master, and exchanged the splendours of Chalfont Castle for the modern conveniences of Balaclava Avenue".

★

"A bookmaker ran away with all my cash", moans the saloon keeper.—"It must have been a blow to your wife", says Gary, sympathetically.—"No, she ran away with him".

★

"If you and Steve try to get that little kid out of here", cries Lucille Ball, all maternal instinct, "it'll be over my dead body."—"That can be arranged," says the would-be kidnapper accommodatingly.

★

"I was presented with one of those hand-painted ties with a young lady on it. I know it was hand-painted because the artist had signed his name on the bottom".

★

Jimmy Edwards: Are the soldiers mustered, Britannus?

Dick Bentley: Yes, Caesar.

Edwards: Is Cleopatra mustered?

Bentley: Well, this is only hearsay, but—

Edwards: Black mark, Bentley!

★

"My boy friend just had his appendix out."—"But he had it out last year. I've never heard of anyone having more than one appendix."—"Haven't you ever heard of anyone having more than one boy friend?"

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BOLSHEVIK CLAIM DEBUNKED

★

(Continued from page 3)

there has been no change in values can never be considered revolutionary. They can never recreate themselves. 'Unless you are born again', is true both of individuals and societies. Nay, this is true in all departments of life, art, literature, science, social relationships, politics, etc. He who is creative changes standards. If we are still subject to old standards and outworn values we cannot progress. Every fundamental change is a change in the character of the individual or the society. All big revolutions are thus in essence spiritual revolutions.

Gandhi Shows Way

Therefore, if we do not want to be reactionaries, if we want to go forward, we have to build the future world orde on a revolution that will be a fundamental revaluation of values first. Here Gandhiji comes to our help.

It is not that I want to utter the name of Gandhi in vain, as is often done these days; but I cannot avoid mentioning his name for he has given us the new values and the new outlook. I will, however, so far as it is possible, try to consider the philosophy of truth and non-violence apart from what Gandhiji said and did. I believe it stands on its own merits.

It is often said that truth and non-violence are no new principles. I admit that the principles are not new. Truth and "ahimsa" have been with us always. They are as old as the rocks. But it is the beauty of truth that old as it is, it is always new. Whatever new things the world may invent, it can never go further than truth itself. We are always investigating truth. It is, therefore, that truth, in whatever form, shape or age presented, is ever new

Yet, it stands to the credit of Gandhiji that he tried to apply the principles of Truth and Non-violence to fields where they had rarely been applied before. He has extended the scope of their application. While formerly these principles were applied to individual and social conduct, he has applied them to the political field as well. This is the greatest revaluation of values in recent times.

In internal politics, the new revolution believes in democracy not only as a form but as a way of life which cannot be built except on the foundations of truth and non-violence. In the international field it has evolved a technique of adjusting differences and settling quarrels without crooked diplomacy and bloody violence and war. In the economic field, this revolution avoids the centralisation of which Capitalism and Imperialism are the expressions, and Communism the summit. It works for decentralisation in economics, industry and politics.

We have as yet accomplished only a minor part of a comprehensive revolution, by freeing our land from foreign yoke. We have merely removed the hindrances from the path of our progress. The major part of our task yet remains to be done. It is that of building up a new social order based upon the new values of truth and non-violence in every field of life. I presume that even our governments, though they think they have done their best under difficult circumstances, do not claim that this other revolution has been accomplished.

Evolution V. Revolution

How then is this integral revolution to be brought about, now that the land is free from the hindrances of foreign rule? Can it be accomplished by an evolutionary process, or has it to be done in a revolutionary way? If we are to establish a social revolution through an evolutionary process in India, it will take, if not some centuries, a very long time indeed. Have we really the time? We may not forget that time helps, but it also destroys. Life is subject to time. Those who ignore the time factor do not mean business. What was the difference between the Moderates and Gandhiji? The Moderates said that the British Government could be got rid of through an evolutionary process. But Gandhiji said that the country could not wait long enough to allow the evolutionary process to succeed. The forces of evil in the meantime would overtake India. When laid up with a fatal disease we have to tackle it quickly or it will overwhelm us. Have we the time to wait till the evolutionary process of slow reform is completed? Or, is it that there are forces which in the meanwhile, will make short work of all that we have already achieved and produce chaos in the country? Is there not a greater urgency today than during the time of Gandhiji when he wanted to secure Swaraj?

There is one more fact we have to bear in mind. After the second World War, the British left our land with all standards and values shattered. Their object in the last years of their rule was to win the war anyhow. They did not mind if the administration went corrupt; they did not mind if there was extensive black-marketing and inflation. Their one object was to defeat Germany and Japan.

Task Ahead

The Neo-Moderates who want us to start an evolutionary process must at least bring the administrative machinery and social morality to their pre-war level. People must feel that social life has become more honest and that there is less of black-marketing than in the intervening years.

What do the people actually feel about this? Is the administration less corrupt? Is there less of black-marketing? We can't be static in a disease. We must either improve or deteriorate. It will be difficult to carry conviction to the common man that all is well with the administrative machinery. Therefore, both the conditions precedent for an evolutionary process to work, namely, the necessary time and a strong, honest and vigilant administrative machinery are, I am fraid, wanting. So far as the administrative machinery goes we do not appear to be taking any effective means to make it fulfil its obligations.

I therefore hold that the evolutionary process, unless circumstances radically change, will not meet the present requirements of the situation. We must start thinking in revolutionary terms, and unless we do so we will be lost. If we do not speedily clear our social life of black-marketing, if we do not make our administration more honest, efficient and less wasteful, some revolution other than the one Gandhiji contemplated when he talked of Ram Raj, will be our lot. If urgent needs are not satisfied in the way they should be satisfied, they will be satisfied anyhow, in ways that may be undesirable. However much we may dislike Communism, however much we may consider it mischievous and subversive, however much we may hold it against our spiritual and cultural heritage, it will come if we do not speedily tackle the chief problems that confront the people and the new governments. It is no use putting blinkers on one's eyes. Nature will not wait because we refuse to see. I am afraid we refuse to face the facts of the situation in India and the world.

In Political Field

We must understand that the creation of a new social order is not a matter of merely individual morals and character. It is a question in socio-political dynamics. It is a question of working on goup psychology and rousing the enthusiasm and zeal of the people by keeping before them an ideology and a programme which has a reasonable chance of being put into practice in a measurable time, say, a generation or so. This is what Gandhiji did for the independence movement. Constructive workers too, if they are really working for a new social order, must work in the same spirit. They may carry on the day-to-day work even as Bapu did. But their aim must be to see that a process from above, through an overall organisation or state or both in co-operation, is also initiated. They must not, like the Bolsheviks, merely work from above; nor like the narrow Constructive Workers, who want to convert individual by individual, village by village, work merely from below. Both the processes must go together. It is good to have a sound basis in Constructive work. But revolutionary Constructive Workers cannot afford to neglect the political field which is the greatest reservoir of power. Gandhiji did not carry on his non-co-operation by converting individuals and villages separately. Rather he got hold of a mighty organisation like the Congress and made use of it for a nation-wide movement. It is only thus that a comprehensive and integral revolution can be initiated and accomplished.

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Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

INDIA'S DWINDLING STERLING BALANCES

NEED FOR REVISING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Devaluation Affects Cheap Money Policy

THE Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai made an extremely important speech in the Union Parliament during the week. Giving the overall position of the Sterling Balances the Finance Minister revealed that India's sterling asserts had declined from Rs. 1,537 crores at the end of June 1948 to Rs. 820 crores at the end of June 1949, a difference of Rs. 717 crores.

To this figure has to be added the sterling equivalent of Indias dollar purchases from the International Monetary Fund, amounting approximately to Rs. 19 crores, giving a total decline of 736 crores in 12 months ending June 1948, he said.

The Sterling Balances on June 30, were of the order of 801 crores. In the second period ending June 1950, United Kingdom has agreed to release 50 million pounds to meet India's excessive spendings on imports on account of Open General Licence and another 50 million pounds on account of annual release. This will be equivalent to Rs. 133 crores.

This should leave 668 crores worth of sterling assets at the end of June 1950. This amount may be further reduced if payments for destroyers and other defence equipment purchased from Great Britain is deducted from it.

The second important point, the Finance Miniset made related to India's Balance of Payment. He placed last year's deficit at Rs 250 crores including food imports for Rs. 126 crores; Rs. 42 crores worth from dollar areas and Rs. 84 crores from other areas.

The current year's pre-devaluation deficit is placed at Rs. 130 crores including Rs. 100 crores for food. He warned the country that if India could not increase the value of her exports, at least to offset the extent of devaluation, to that extent, imports will have to be reduced, for the limit of India's overall deficit is inexorably fixed at 50 million pounds or Rs 66½ crores of rupees, equivalent to the sterling release by the United Kingdom.

LOANS

The third point the Finance Minister made related to loans. This is what he said:—

1. "Up to date, we have now borrowed one hundred million dollars from the International Monetary Fund."

2. "On August 18, India took a loan of 34 million dollars from the World Bank, for Railway rehabilitation at the rate of 4 per cent."

3. "On September 29 India took a second loan for ten million dollars for the purchase of Agriculture Machinery from the World Bank at 3½ per cent. interest."

4. "A third loan for 22 million dollars from the World Bank is under negotiation for Bokaro Thermal unit of the Damodar Valley Project. The rate of interest will be 4½ per cent."

5. "We can now have an idea of the extent of the total service charges, which will be involved in these three loans totalling approximately, 66 million dollars. They will rise from a minimum of 4.4 million dollars in 1950/51 to a maximum of seven million dollars in 1955/56." The interest charges on 100 million dollars for the International Monetary Fund will be of the order of 0.7 million dollars in 1950, 1.06 million dollars in 1951, 1.42 million dollars in 1952, 1.75 million dollars 1953 and onwards. Even if we make provision for repayment of even a modest sum of Rs. 10 million a year towards the repayment of 100 million loan for the International Monetary Fund, our total commitments on account of borrowings from the Bank and the Fund would rise from a minimum of about 15 million dollars in 1950 to a maximum of about 19 million dollars in 1956.

6. The International Bank is examining further schemes relating to steel plants and multi-purpose projects and we expect that early in 1950, a small mission will visit India, when we shall be able to discuss in more details our future plan of operations.

Three points emerge. They relate to the Government of India's import policy, particularly of capital goods, the Government of India's cheap money policy and the Government of India's development policy.

INDIA'S IMPORT POLICY

According to the latest decision, food has first claim on India's foreign exchanges, followed by defence equipment, and capital goods. The imports of consumer goods have been cut down to bones. Imports of plant and machinery, which constituted the bulk of capial goods, were valued a Rs. 10.81 crores from hard currency areas and Rs. 29.05 crores from soft currency areas, respectively, during five months from April 1949 to August 1949. The percentage of imports of plant and machinery to total imports during his period were 17.7 and 13.5 from hard and soft currency areas respectivelv.

During this period India imported Rs. 5,54 lakhs worth of automobiles including Rs. 2,69 lakhs worth from hard currency areas. Unmanufactured tobacco was responsible for Rs. 81 lakhs from hard currency areas and Rs. 11 lakhs from the soft currency areas Soft currency worth Rs. 190 lakhs was spent on liquors, textiles, toilet requisites, toys and games.

The Prime Minister in his Madras speech last year had stated that although India was not at war, almost war conditions prevailed in this country.

Two things have been sucking out India's resources, namely Kashmir and food. The Government of India is committed to stop all food imports by the end of 1951.

The issue therefore, is whether India's economy was mobilized on war basis at least after the Prime Minister's Madras speech. Everyone knows that it was not, nor any serious attempt is being made even at present to do so.

The second issue relates to the import of capital goods. Can not these imports be held over till India reached self-sufficiency in food early in 1952? India has already imported hundreds of crores worth of capital goods during the last three years. That India imported capital goods worth Rs. 40 crores in five months this year, should be a pointer. This aspect of the question should receive greater attention in view of the increased commitments relating to loans, commencing from next year. The table of amortisation of the Railway Development loan for 1950-51 is as follows:—

Aug. 15, 1950	876,000 dollars.
Feb. 15 1951	894,000 dollars.
Aug. 15, 1951	912,000 dollars.
Total	2,682,000 dollars.

As a legacy from the past, the Government of India has been persuing the cheap money policy Cheap money policy has never yet been tested in a peace-time phase of full employment. During the pre-war period it could be regarded as a beneficent stimulus in a period of unemployment caused by a shortfall of demand.

No Government, however, nas yet faced the full implication of a cheap money policy in a peace-time phase as at present. The Government of India has not yet faced the truth that if interest rates are not to be the means of correcting a disequilibrium of the present kind, there are no alternatives except drastic controls and regimentations, acting in concert with increasingly stringent budgets.

Regimentation is discarded as undemocratic and the Government is unwilling to embark upon large-scale retrenchment on party and political grounds.

The problem has assumed greater importance because of loans from the International Bank. As shown above, the rate of interest varies from 3½ to 4½ p.c. Devaluation has raised these rates by 25 p. c.

Is the Government justified in maintaining two sets of rates of interest, one for the national investor and the other for the foreign investor?

Has the Government examined the possibility of drawing out a great deal of barren money into productive channels, provided it abandoned its cheap money policy? It should be a matter of some regret that the members of Parliament did not raise this important issue during the debate on Tuesday last.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The British Rulers of India planned for the post-war development, because they apprehended a slump. Events have falsified their apprehensions. The issue has to be judged in the context of India's available resources.

The loan programme from the International Bank should be examined in the context of a repayment programme. For every dollar India borrows after devaluation, she has to pay 25 p. c. more rupees. Then again, loans can be paid, inter-alia by larger exports. Can India step up her exports to a degree, which would cover both loan repayments and normal imports, is the basic issue.

Then again, is the Central authority so strong that it would be able to recover the cost of agricultural machinery and river development projects from the Provinces?

The Prime Minister in his Roorkee speech last week did not think so, when he said that some Provinces were behaving as though they were independent Sovereign Republics.

These are some of the basic issues, which should be faced by the Government. In their own interests the Congress Rulers of India should revise the whole development plan. Education and culture are admirable objectives, provided there was money.

A river development project for every province should be welcomed, provided, again, there is money. To borrow money at high rate of interest for schemes for which the provincial co-operation was a 'sine qua non,' is an extremely risky project under present unsettled conditions.

Dr. Ambedkar spoke of enemies within, when speaking of the future of independence in the Constituent Assembly last week. Economic instability is the gun-powder for these enemies within.

Communism can be resisted only by removing the causes which breed Communism. Economic instability and financial mal-adjustments are some of these causes. A great deal more is needed to make India economically stable and financially sound, it is urged here.

PURI CASKET TO RAJAJI

On behalf of the Hon. Mahatab (Premier of Orissa) Suvarna Jayanti Committee, the Mahant of Emarmath, Puri, presenting a silver casket to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, at Cuttack.

B. N. Railway Trains Delayed

CALCUTTA, December 3. (P.T.I.): The arrival and departure of all trains on the B. N. Railway to and from Howrah, were disorganised for over four hours this morning, owing to a temporary breakdown of the working of some points in the Howrah station yard. The defect was rectified shortly before midday.

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INCREASE IN GENERAL TAX LIKELY

Measure To Augment Municipal Revenues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An authoritative spokesman of the Government of Bombay, revealed today that while the Government is not likely to remit any part of the revenue derived by the Urban Immovable Property Tax, to the Bombay Municipality, in order to tide over the financial difficulties of that body, yet they are prepared that the Municipality should augment its revenues by raising the General Tax by about three per cent more. This measure had been suggested by the Shroff Committee Report and the Government had accepted the principle.

But, Government was anxious that the landlords who were the entire source of this revenue, should not be additionally burdened on account of the raising of the General Tax. Hence, whatever additional burden the Municipality put on the landlord class by raising the General Tax, the Government would lower the Urban Immovable Property Tax to the same extent. It had been calculated that with every one per cent increase in the General Tax, the Municipal Revenue would increase by Rs. seventeen lakhs. With a three per cent increase the total increase in revenue would be about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Government, he said, was quite prepared to forgo this amount of Rs. 50 lakhs or whatever the Bombay Municipality collected in this manner, from the Urban Immovable Property Tax by affording commensurate relief to the landlords.

The spokesman explained that "this via media was doubly blessed — it blessed him that received and the one who gave". For, the increased General Tax could not be passed on to the tenants by the landlords, as the interests of the tenants had been fully protected by a recent amendment to the Rent Restrictions Act, in the same manner as enhanced water tax and other Municipal taxes could also not be passed on to the tenants.

It was good for the landlords also, for it meant no additional burden to them as they would get relief from the Government in the Urban Immovable Property Tax to the same extent.

INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY

By Dr. S. R. Ranganathan,

The intrinsic value of the India Office Library is due to its being one of the largest collections, in the world, of printed and manuscript materials in Indology. It grew out of the Library of the East India Company which was originally housed in the Leadenhall Street. It was formed as a repository of the books and manuscripts collected by the Company's servants in India. It was removed to its present quarters in King Charles Street, Whitehall, in 1867. It was entitled to the copyright privileges contained in the Indian Press and Registration of Books Act (Act XXV of 1867). The copyright deposit has been the most prolific source of its accessions after that date. In 1895 the scope of its accessions was liberalised so as to include all published materials relating to India and a selection of those relating to Asia.

PRINTED BOOKS,

Here is an analysis of its stock of printed books:—

Language No. of Volumes European 60,000; Sanskrit 19,000; Pali 1,000; Hindi 19,400; Punjabi 5,000; Gujarathi 9,600; Marathi 9,200; Uriya 4,000; Bengali 24,000; Nepali 450; Assamese 700; Kashmiri 130; Sindhi 2,300; Zend 24; Persian 4,700; Urdu 20,000; Arabic 5,000; Tamil 15,000; Malayalam 1,200; Kanarese 2,500; Telugu 6,200; Chinese 1,850; Tibetan 120; making a total of 212,430.

There are also a few books in several other Indian and Asian languages

MANUSCRIPTS

The manuscripts include about 70 separate collections. About 48 per cent. of these were officially deposited by the different administrations in India. About 40 per cent were presented by official and non-official scholars who had collected them while in India. The remaining 12 per cent had been purchased. The Sanskrit manuscripts number about 8,000 while the Arabic and Persian ones make up an equal number.

In addition to books and manuscripts the Library has a good collection of drawings, and photographic negatives of Indian antiquities. The number of negatives is about 2,300.

THE VALUE

The materials of this library will form a sumptuous nucleus for the National Central Library of India. Immediate steps should be taken to have them transferred to India. The National Central Library of no other country has had such a good start. The casual way in which the scheme for National Central Library has been buried shows an utter insensitiveness to the great loss which will be caused by neglecting to take charge of the India Office Library and to establish it in India soil. I trust that procrastination will be allowed to run riot. The Indian Library Association would appeal to the Union Government to take up this question at the Cabinet level and effect the transfer without any further delay.

CONVICTION FOR ROBBERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court sentenced Shantaram Mahadev Talkar to one year's R. I. for robbing an unwary citizen at the point of a knife.

Francis Joseph Almaida, who was charged with abetment was awarded nine months' R. I.

The prosecution stated that Lawrence F. Dias, a table boy, while he was returning home on August 19 the two accused robbed him of a fountain pen and a sum of Rs. 13 at the point of knife.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

Passing orders the Magistrate observed that robbing unwary peaceful citizens at the point of a knife was a very serious offence.

EMPLOYEE IN HOME GUARDS ARRESTED

Charge Of Cheating And Forgery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On charges of committing cheating and forgery H. V. E. Johnson, an employee in the Store department of the Home Guards was arrested yesterday.

The Police stated that Johnson typed a letter addressed to the Bombay Clothing Uniform Company, and placed an order for 1,000 yards of Khaki drill and long cloth without due authority. He also forged the signature of an official, took delivery of the cloth and disposed them of. The fraud was recently brought to light and the matter was referred to the Police.

The accused was bailed out this morning by Mr. T. S. Vyas, at the Esplanade Court.

FATALITIES IN CITY

Sardabai Chandulal, a young widow residing in a chawl at Phydoni is reported to have committed suicide by setting fire to her clothes after pouring kerosene oil yesterday She was found lying unconscious with burns on her body in her room and was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died. The Pydhoni Police is making investigations.

TRAGEDY ON THE ROAD

Merwanji Bharucha a 55 year-old-Parsi was found lying unconscious on Hornby Road yesterday evening. The Palton Road police removed him to G. T. Hospital where he died immediately

Relatives of Bharucha who identified his body at the city Coroner's Court today stated that they did not suspect any foul play. The inquest stands postponed pending investigations.

OPIUM POISONING

Suresh Dhondu, a one-year-old-boy is reported to have died of opium poisoning yesterday. The boy was not keeping good health and was under treatment in the out-door patients' ward in or local Hospital but his mother. it is reported, also administered opium doze to him yesterday which proved fatal. The body of the boy was sent to the City Coroner's Court.

INTER-SCHOOL DRAMATICS

Sir J. J. High School Boys Win Senior's Trophy

To Sir J. J. High School for Boys went the coveted honour of winning the Seniors Trophy at the Tehmuras Doongaji Sixth Inter-School Dramatic Competition which was witnessed by a large crowd last Sunday. This school staged a colourful oriental scene, "Sealed Box" stressing the importance of trusting friends, and for its excellent team-work, direction, and co-ordination richly deserved the Trophy. They were also awarded a donation of Rs. 100 for their poor students. St. Xavier's High School with their amusing portrayal of an old student claiming "Refund" of his fees from his school Principal set the whole house roaring with laughter, and was a close second. Two other scenes in this section, "Aunt Deborah" staged by the Alexandra Girls' High School, and "Raising the Wind" staged by the Princess High School also displayed dramatic talent of a high order and held the interest spell-bound.

The Junior's Trophy and a donation of Rs. 50 went to R. M. Bhatt School for an interesting symbolical scene "Rajni" in Marathi. Sir J. J. School for Boys won the second prize for staging an extremely amusing Hindustani farce "Hira-ki-Angoothi".

In the English branch of the Juniors Section, the First Prize and a donation of Rs. 50 went to St. Teresa's High School who portrayed a captivating Biblical story "A Queen is Born". The Sir J. J. School for Girls won the Second Prize for a harmonious and instructive story "Enchanted Cap".

Mr. M. H. Engineer, on behalf of the Tehmuras Doongaji Memorial Committee welcomed the President Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of University of Bombay, and in reviewing the activities said that the Committee had donated over Rs. 2,000 for helping poor students and the Blind. He stressed the need for suitable short plays in the Indian Languages, and invited the views of the schools on the Committee's plan of abolishing the Junior and Senior Divisions, in the future competitions to have only two branches, one in English, and the other in Indian Languages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati paid a tribute to the Committee for having noble ideals of helping poor students and the Blind, besides encouraging dramatics and team work among school students. He said that education consisted not only of book studies, but also of Fine Arts, of

Mrs. Amy Rustamjee, Principal of the Secondary Training College gave a critical and useful resume of the scenes in the competition.

Jail For Defamation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate awarded six months S.I. to Rosario Colaco Pereira on a charge of defaming Roque Antonio Pereira editor of a Bombay weekly "Goa Times."

Baburao Mulji, printer of the "Star Printery" who printed two pamphlets containing the defamatory materials was fined Rs. 50.

The prosecution alleged that the accused published two pamphlets in October 1948 and October 1949 defaming the complainant.

The first accused pleaded guilty and stated that what he had written was in reply to the compainant's criticism against him.

The printer of the "Star Printery" told the Magistrate that the pamphlets were printed in Konkani and he was ignorant of the language. He harboured no enmity against the complainant.

Entombed While Digging A Well

AHMEDEBAD, Dec. 3, (PTI): Two labourers were entombed last night while digging a new well in the police headquarters. Their dead bodies were recovered after eight hours' strenuous excavation by the police and the Municipal Fire Brigade.

Licences For Operating Auto-Rickshaws In Bombay

Persons desirous of operating auto-rickshaws on hire in Greater Bombay may apply to the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Bombay. Applicants must necessarily hold licences for driving motor cycles and an authorisation to drive public service vehicles.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Magsar Shud 14, 2006.
Muslim: Safar 13, 1369
Parsi: Tir 3, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-57 a.m. Sunset: 6-1 p.m.
Hightide: 10-46, --.
Lowtide: 05-20, 17-06.

Today's Engagements

GARBA COMPETITION: Excelsior Theatre, at 9-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Gita in Daily Life" at Jehangir Wadia Building, at 6-15 p.m.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSN.: Dr. Chimanlal Mehta, new President of Assn, will be felicitated by friends, at 4-15, at Vanita Vishram, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, will preside.

J. C. BOAE SCIENCE CLUB: Anniversary celebrations at Dadar Vidya Mandir, at 4 p.m

X'MAS BAZAAR: The Bazaar which is organised for the benefit of the Society for the Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled children, Leper Funds and "Guide Funds" will be open between 10 a.m and 8 p.m., at Princess Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Y. M. H. A.: Lecture on "Indian Sculpture" at Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, at 5 p.m.

SINDH HINDU SEVA SAMITI: Mass meeting at Chaupatty, at 5-30, when Mr. Nichaldas Vizirani, ex-Minister of Sind, will explain "Evacuee Ordinance".

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE: Mr. Jal Pardiwala will address at Jivanji Mody Memorial Hall, at 5 p.m.

Y. M. C. A.: Sunday Morning Concert at 12, Wodehouse Road, at 11-30 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: A musical concert by Sangeetha Ratnakara Gayakashkamani Ariyakudi Sri, Ramanuja Iyengar—vocal accompanied by Travancore Samasthana Vidwans Papa Venkatramiah—violin and palghat Sri T. S. Mani Iyer—Mridangam at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the S. I. E. Society School hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

VEDANTA DESIGA SAMPRADAYA SABHA: Puthangottah Srinivasachariar Swami, Asthana Vidwan, Ahobila Mutt, will give an Upanyasam on "Thirumangai Alwar" at 3-30 p.m. at No. 5, G. I. P. Railway Buildings, Dadar-Matunga.

INDIAN SCULPTURE: Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Shri O. C. Gangoly of Calcutta, will deliver a public Illustrated Lecture on Indian Sculpture (with slides) at Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank at 5 p.m (S.T.).

LABOUR COLLEGE, MATUNGA: The fifth session of the Labour College sponsored by Sciaiist Party, Bombay commences on Monday the 5th instant. There are two courses; intermediate and elementary and classes for both the courses are conducted in Podar College, Matunga, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 6-45 p.m. to 8-15 p.m. and each course lasts for about three months. A nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for each course. Besides a well-equipped library, the Honorary Staff includes experienced labour leaders like Asoka Mehta, Rohit Dave, Principal L. N. Welingkar, Prof. M. R. Palande and others.

Nanik Motwane's Appeal

BOMBAY, Dec. 3 (PTI): The Sindh Hindu Seva Samiti of Bombay has organised a public meeting at Chowpatty on Sunday evening "to protest against the provisions of the new evacuee property ordinance" in response to the All India Refugee Association's direction.

Mr. Nanik Motwane, General Secretary of the samiti in a statement issued here today said that the question of evacuee property was the bone of contention between India and Pakistan and appealed to all sections of citizens to attend the meeting and acquaint themselves with the implications of the provisions of the new ordinance.

Shanta Presents "Thana Varnam"

BHARATNATYA AND KATHAK RECITALS

Under the auspices of the "New Stage" Smtis. Shanta Rao and Damayanti Joshi gave a programme of Bharatnatya and Kathak dances on Friday at Sunderabai Hall. Smti Shanta, the doyen of Meenakishi Sundaram Pillai school, brought out the glory of Bharatnatya in stylised dances like "Alarippu", "Thillana", "Pada" and "Varnam' A buoyant, non-stop dancer, she thrilled the audience with the fluidity of her bodily movements and amazing footwork. In "Thillana", she gave a full quota of rhythmic dance, punctuated with sculptural designs. Her presentation of "Thana Varnam" was the first of its kind in recent times. This masterpiece of "musico-dance" combine proved the climax of Bharatnatya, which literally meant the amalgam of "Bhava", "Raga" and "Tala". As distinguished from the ordinary 'varnam', this piece was tilting more towards 'Nr.tta', trying the mettle of the dancer. Shanta carried the day by deftly synchronising the language of the dance with the language of the music and translating the 'swaras' into appropriate "Jatis". It was a 'Marathon' performance.

Smti Damayanti Joshi executed an "Abhinaya" item from Radha-Krishna epside. Her gentle glides and soft-pedalling turns marked the poetry of slow motion and exhibited the beauty of the line and the glamour that is Kathak. Gradually increasing the tempo as the story advanced, her hurricane 'finishes' and crescendo of footwork spoke of high artistry and grace. The organisers are to be congratulated for bringing together dance artists of two schools. "Kathak" and Bharatnatya, being 'lasya' type of dance have structural affinities and footwork links, though the rotatory movements are the peculiarity of the Kathak. To dance enthusiasts, this comparative study will prove instructive.

K. A. C.

Art Exhibition Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The art exhibition organised by the All-India Association of Fine Arts in connection with the All-India Cultural Conference at the Convocation University Hall has been extended for three days and will remain open to the public free of charge till December 7 between 11-30 a.m. and 8 p.m. every day, it was announced by the organisers today.

In this exhibition a cross-section of the art activities in India in different regions has been presented through the works of eminent artists such as Nandalal Bose Asit Kumar Haladar, N. S. Bandre and others.

CULTURAL CONFERENCE

The second day's session of the Cultural Conference commenced today at 10 a.m. when the I.C.L. Executive Committee met the Sectional Chairman. Later at noon Mr. O. C. Gangull addressed the conference and spoke on art while others spoke on history.

In the evening Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao spoke on "Culture and the Economist."

Miss Shirin Vajifdar, the talented Indian dancer addressed the conference at night on the technique of Indian dances and also gave demonstrations of Kathakali, Manipuri and Bhavnritya.

The conference will again meet on Sunday morning at 9 a.m.

Prohibition Committees For Mehsana And Satara South

Distrinct Prohibition Committees have been constituted for Mehsana and Satara South, under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district concerned. The District Prohibition Officer is the Secretary of the Committee and the Excise Inspector concerned ex-officio Secretary in each case.

Besides the Chairman, there are 19 members on the Mehsana District Prohibition Commitee and 24 on the Satara South District Prohibition Committee.

A District Prohibition Committee advises and helps the Provincial Prohibition Board in the matter of pushing up the Prohibition Programme.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Dec. 4.

BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhayee (Bhajan Surdas) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Umedbhai Maniar (Geets) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Hirabai Barodekar (Bilawal) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. Hindustani film music 11-45 Habib Khan (Todi) 12-15 p.m. "Jyoti" by A. G. Paruqi (H) 12-50 Umedbhai Maniar (Geets) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You by L. Clarke.

244 m., 31.41 m. from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m. fom 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 P. P. G. Orphanage Garbha Party (Garba Geet) 6-20 Habib Khan (Puria) 7-0 Gujarati Geet (Zanjharia) 7-0 Locals 7-20 P. P. G Orphanage Garba Party ,Garba Geets) 7-30 Sharadchandra Arolkar (Khamaj) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Laxmibai Datar (Ciassical music) 9-0 News E) 9-15 Umedbhai Maniar (Geets) 9-30 Review of programmes for following fortnight 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Sunday Night at Ten.

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m.

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Togia on Violin) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 P. D. Khadilkar and Party (Abhang).

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m.

11-0 a.m. As in Bombay—A 12-50 p.m News (M) 1-0 V. D. Joglekar (Pad) 1-10 As in Bombay—A 1-30 Kannada Bhajan by Lakshmibai Datar 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Gaud Sarang.

353 m., 41.44 m from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61.98 m from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Popular song from Marathi stage by V. D. Joglekar 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Calling Rural Listeners 7-20 As in Bombay—A 61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s) 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Purandardas Bhajan 8-30 As in Bombay—A 9-0 Compositions of Sanjeevan Marathe: by Radio Artist 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—A 10-0 Hirabai Barodekar (Kedar Pilu).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m Bibhas and Deskar 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan 7-45 As (A) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan (from Ahmedabad) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Film Fare and Variety 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Air Quartet (Rag Tilang) 6-20 Kikubhai Bhagat (Bhajan Mirabai) 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Mishra Sangeet 7-15 Kamal Punekar (Vocal music) 7-30 Kikubhai Bhagat (Bhajans) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 Avinash Vyas 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Bimal Mukerjhee (Sitar) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Kamat Punekar (Modern songs) 9-30 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar).

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m As in Baroda 7-45 Todi No Khayal Lal Manavan by R. Khare 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadaliyan 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Gujarati Geeto 6-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Saurashtranan Lokgeeto 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Ramchandra Khare (Raag Kalyan) 7-45 Readings from Sanskirit classic of Bhartruhari Vairagyashatag by R. Trivedi 8-0 Lokgeeto 8-10 Locals 8-15 News)G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

Textiles In Bombay Mills Freezed

BOMBAY, December 3 (P.T.I.): The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, has issued orders, it is understood, freezing the stocks of cotton textiles in three textile mills of Bombay.

A special staff of the Textile Commissioner's office are engaged in checking up stocks and in determining if there has been any infringement of the rules relating to disposal of cotton textiles earmarked for civilian consumption and export.

Drugs Control Order Schedule Amended

The Government of Bombay has issued an Order amending further the Schedule to the Bombay Drugs Control Order, 1949. Copies of the Order which has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of December 3, 1949, can be obtained from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 3 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Dec, 3 1949:—

Weather has been mainly dry over the country.

Night temperatures were 5 to 8 degrees F. below normal in north-west India and Madhyabharat. They were appreciably above normal over the region from the north Deccan to Chota Nagpur and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING:— Dry weather will continue except for isolated light showers in upper Assam.

No appreciable change in night temperatures is expected.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Dec. 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. (IST) on Dec 3, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 87 60 0 0 0 Ahmednagar 96 58 0 0 0 Allahabad 76 50 0 0 0 Bangalore 79 57 0 0 minus 0.1 Baroda 88 55 0 0 0 Belgaum 84 58 0 0 0 BOMBAY 89 71 0 0 0 Calcutta 84 60 0 0 0 Colombo 86 70 0 0 minus 0.5 Delhi 74 47 0 0 0 Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 60 0 0 0 Lucknow 76 52 0 0 0 Madras 84 69 0 0 minus 0.7 Mahableshwar 80 66 0 0 0 Mysore 82 60 0 0 minus 0.1 Nagpur 89 60 0 0 0 Patna 71 — — — Poona 92 58 0 0 0 Sholapur 91 60 0 0 0 Simla 51 37 0 0 0 Surat 93 60 0 0 0.

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Absorption In Service Of School Boards

A procedure for absorbing the teachers serving in the primary schools taken over by District School Boards and authorised Municipalities in the service of those bodies has been laid down by the Government of Bombay.

According to this procedure, qualified teachers, if any, on the staff of these schools will be taken over and employed by the District School Board or authorised Municipality concerned, irrespective of the percentage of marks obtained by them at the Primary School Certificate Examination, provided they have not less than three years' record of good service in the private primary school and obtained a certificate from a competent medical officer to the effect that they are fit physically to discharge their duties as teachers and the Staff Selection Committee considers them suitable for employment as primary school teachers.

PAY AND SENIORITY

While fixing the pay and seniority of such teachers, the entire service put in by them after obtaining the training certificate or after they pass the Primary School Certificate Examination, with the prescribed minimum percentage of marks, will be taken into account. Such teachers will be held eligible for the selection grade or for the concession of being regarded as "deemed" trained teachers on the basis of their pay or service, as the case may be. Teachers who are neither trained nor have secured the Primary School Certificate, with the prescribed percentage of marks, will be treated as new entrants and started on the minimum of the untrained teachers' scale, Rs. 35.

The absorption of teachers whose age exceeds 25 will have to be approved by the School Board concerned.

Provincial Joint Council For Primary Teachers

The personnel of the Provincial Joint Council for Primary Teachers in the employ of the District School Boards and Authorised Municipalities has been announced by the Government of Bombay. The Council was constituted, in June last, in order to provide for the best means of utlising the ideas and experience of primary school teachers. The personnel of the Council is:

GOVERNMENT NOMINEES: Mr. P. V. R. Rao, Secretary, Education Department (Chairman); Mr. V. M. Joshi, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department; Mr. Joseph Chaves, Deputy Secretary, Political and Services Department; Mr. C. C. Sheth, President, Ahmedabad Municipality; Mr. G. S. Gangoli, Chairman, District School Board, Karwar; and Mr. Syed Nurullah, Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Secretary).

NOMINEES OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Principal M. V. Donde, Mr. G. U. Koshti, Mr. G. N. Barot, Mr P. G. Kulkarni, Mr. D. H. Save and Mr B. T. Gadekar.

TIMES SHIELD CRICKET

Batsmen Fare Poorly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the nine matches in the senior and junior divisions of the "Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament, which commenced this afternoon, batsmen shaped poorly on wickets which were true and hard.

The following were the closing scores:

SENIOR DIVISION

AT THE OVAL: Bank of India Sports Club 77 for 6 (D. H. Wadia 21, D. G. Phadkar 4 for 24) vs. Tata Sports Club

JUNIOR DIVISION

AT THE CROSS MAIDAN: G. I. P. Railway (Stores) Sports Club 92 (B. P. Tandle 44 not out, Sam Aguiar 4 for 9): Bombay Port Trust Sports Club "B" 23 for 1.

AT THE OVAL: New Cord Sports Club 51 (K. N. Mahale 5 for 18); Imperial Bank Sports Club 30 for 2.

AT THE CROSS MAIDAN: Imperial Chemicals Industries Sports Club 126 for 5 (T J. Daryawarthy 34, V. Mendonsa 27, E. D'Mello 3 for 43) vs. General Electric Sports Club.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN: India United Mills Sports Club 97 for 7 (Chary 26, M R. Dewookar 22, Atmaram Bhope 4 for 23) vs. Metal Box Sports Club.

AT THE CROSS MAIDAN: New India Sports Club 92 for 5 (Bhesania 51, K. V Babrekar 2 for 20) vs. Chartered Bank Sports Club

AT THE CROSS MAIDAN: Reserve Bank Sports Club 124 for 3 (M. Samel 53, M. Bhave 21 batting) vs. Cox and Kings Cricket Club.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN: Scindia Sports Club 88 for 4 (S. M. Gandhi 41, Daruwalla 2 for 48) vs. May and Baker Recreation Sports Club.

AT THE AZAD MAIDAN: Forbes, Forbes Campbell Club 113 for 5 (S. S. Hattangadi 45, V H. Salian 43) vs. "Times of India" Sports Club "B".

CENTURY BY N.H. COLAH

Week End Cricket In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To N. H. Colah fell the distinction of being the only one to register a century in the three major club cricket matches, which commenced this afternoon. When stumps were pulled, the Parsi Gymkhana had collected 225 for 2, the principal scorers being Colah, 100 retired, M. M. Panday and Polly Umrigar being the not outs with 71 and 43 when playing against the B E. S. T Sports Club at the Kennedy Sea Face.

In the two other matches also played at the same venue, the Islam Gymkhana had made 207 for 6 when they entertained the Combined Schools' XI, while the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana had totalled 161 for 2 when playing against the Cricket Club of India. All the matches will be continued on Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

Closing scores:

P. J HINDU GYMKHANA 161 for 2 (R. R. Chandorkar 65, H. G. Kapadia batting 33, M. M. Dalvi batting 36, V N. Raiji 2 for 15) vs. CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

PARSI GYMKHANA 225 for 2 (N. H. Colah 100 retired, M. M. Panday batting 71, P. M. Umrigar batting 45) vs. B E. S. T. SPORTS CLUB.

ISLAM GYMKHANA 207 for 6 (A Dawoodkhan 48, I. Lalljet 55 batting, Dinshaw Mody 3 for 51, A. I Kader 2 for 23) vs. COMBINED SCHOOLS' II.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:

2-50 p.m. Lusitanians 'B' vs. Bhimraj S. C. (First Division).

3-45 p.m. G. I. P. 'A' vs. Tata 'A' (Senior Division).

4-45 p.m. Bombay City 'A' vs. Maharashtra XI (Senior Division).

Association Ground, Churchgate:

3 p.m. Telegraph R. C. vs. Juvenile S. C. (Second Division).

4 p.m. Lusitanian 'B' vs. Ruia College.

5 p.m. Bombay City 'B' vs. Proctor (Women's).

TABLE TENNIS

Matunga:

Mysore Association Table Tennis:

4-30 p.m. Juniors Singles Quarter-Finals.

5 p.m. Ladies Singles first round followed by first and second round of Mixed Doubles.

Maharashtra Fare Poorly At Ahmedabad

GUJERAT BOWLERS UNPLAYABLE IN RANJI TROPHY MATCH

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 3.

Maharashtra fared rather miserably against Gujerat in the Ranji Trophy match which commenced here today. The Gujerat skipper Cambatta wisely sent in the visitors to bat and dismissed them cheaply for 172 runs. Gujerat in replay have scored 102 for the loss of only three wickets.

Maharashtra batting first in their Ranji Trophy match against Gujerat here today saw five batsmen return to the pavilion after two hours play with the score board reading 100. They included Sohoni, Rege, and Bhandarkar. The only batsman to face Gujerat's attack with confidence was Bhausaheb Nimbalker who is selected in the Indian team to play in the second unofficial test against the Commonwealth, being fifty not out when lunch was taken.

Rege and Bhandarkar opened the innings for Maharashtra when Gujerat's skipper Cambatta, winning the toss, decided to field. Cambatta's decision to field seemed to be correct for Maharashtra lost two wickets when the score was only 24. Bhandarkar was caught behind the wickets off Reshamwala for five, while Sohoni was caught in the slips by J. Shodhan off the same bowler.

Nimbalkar joined Rege when Cambatta effected a double change, Jasu Patel replacing J. Shodhan while Reshamwala was replaced by Dipak Shodhan. Dipak proved unplayable, for Rege who seemed well-set was clean bowled by him for only 19, while P. G. Joshi (Jr.) the next man in also fell a victim to him, being caught at square eg by Kishanchand.

Datar and Nimbalkar then withstood Gujerat's attack for some time with confidence, the latter playing an attractive game. Two appeals against him off Jasu Patel's bowling were negatived. The first hundred of the innings went up the board after 110 minutes of play. Eight minutes later Nimbalkar reached his individual 50. Datar however could not give him a continued stand, being out to Jasu Patel when his score was only ten.

Gokhale now joined Nimbalkar and at lunch they had scored 50 ..and 6 respectively.

After lunch Jyontindra Shodhan bowled one over from the southern end to enable Jasu and Dipak to change ends. Jasu Patel was turning the ball very cleverly while Dipak was keeping an immaculate length.

Maharashtra struggling for runs, soon lost Nimbalkar. His was a steady innings played under difficult circumstances. Gokhale and Dhanavande were out soon, but then S G. Shinde's playing care free cricket hit three consecutive fours to send up 150 to 180 minutes. Shinde in an attempt to make a big hit mistimed but Kishenchand could not hold the skied ball. P. G. Joshi (Jr.) who was playing a patient game was held smartly in the slips by Dipak off Jasu and Maharashtra's innings terminated soon after when Shinde's hectic hitting came to an end, he being caught by Kishenchand off Dipak (172-10-25).

Gujerat made a poor start losing Nakhuda, who opened the innings with Udayan, in the third over when he was clean bowled by Sohoni. Dinesh Medh was also caught by the same bowler in the slips before he had opened his account.

The third wicket fell soon after the tea interval when Dhanavade clean bowled Udayan for 17 runs. But thereafter Jyotindra Shodhan and Kishenchand coming together for the fourth wicket played attractive cricket and sent up hundred of the innings in 115 minutes play. When stumps were drawn Gujerat had made 102 for three wickets, Kishenchand batting 45 and Shodhan batting 30.

The following were the scores:—

MAHARASHTRA (First Innings).

K. V. Bhandarkar c Nakhuda b Reshamwalla 5, M. R. Rege b Dipak Shodhan 19, S. W. Sohoni c J. Shodhan b Reshanwalla 10, B. B. Nimbalkar c Nakhuda b Jasu Patel 57, M. Datar lbw Jasu Patel 10, Y. N. Gokhale b Jasu Patel 20, S. D. Dhanavde b Jasu Patel 0, P. G. Joshi (Jr.) C. Kishenchand b Dipak Shodhan 10, S. G. Shinde c Kishenchand b Dipak 25, P. G. Joshi c Dipak Shodhan b Jasu Patel 10, Vanspaul not out 0 Extras 6, Total 172.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Reshanwalla 7-0-20-2, Jyotindra Shodhan 8-0 19-0, Dipak Shodhan 30-4-54-3, Jasu Patel 30-4-73-5.

GUJERAT (First Innings:— Nakhuda b Sohoni 1, Udayan b Dhanavde 17, Dinesh Medh c and b Sohoni 0, G. Kishenchand batting 45, Jyotindra batting 30, Extras 9, Total (for three wkts). 102.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— S. W. Sohoni 9-3-13-2, Nimbalkar 4-0-16-0, Gokhale 1-0-4-0, Vanaspaul 7-3-10-0, Dhanavade 3-2-30-1, Shinde 6-0-20-0.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSN.

NAGPUR, Dec. 3. (PTI): An All-India Women's Hockey Association has been formed to "promote, encourage, safeguard and further the best interests of the game of hockey among women" throughout India, announced Miss Avi J. Cama, Honorary Secretary of the Association, here today.

The Association will work in accordance with the instructions and guidance of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations to which seventeen countries are affiliated.

Rajakumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, is the patroness in-chief of the new body, and Lady Kusum Trivedi, wife of the Governor of East Punjab is the president of the association.

HAZARE UNLUCKY TO MISS DOUBLE CENTURY

Baroda In Winning Position In Ranji Trophy

BARODA, Dec. 3 (PTI).

Baroda were in a winning position at the end of the second day's play in the second round of the Ranji Trophy Tournament (West Zone) here today. After compiling 382 runs they dismissed six of their opponents for a paultry 84.

Hazare who had been missed early in the innings yesterday played aggressive cricket today to take his score to 195 runs before being dismissed off Narottam.

Left-arm bowler Nyalchand of Kathiawar had the best bowling figures, having captured five wickets for 123 runs in 73 overs of which 24 were maidens.

Kathiawar made a disastrous start losing four wickets for 19 runs. A bright partnership of 56 in 46 minutes then ensued between Shantilal Gandhi and Harpal before the latter was dismissed by Gul Mohammed. Harpal, however, remained unbeaten when stumps were drawn for the day with a spectacular 46 runs to his credit.

Kathiawar's Shantilal Gandhi and Nyalchand opened the bowling to Vijay and Vivek when play was resumed today, the second day of the Ranji Trophy match between Baroda and Kathiawar. Vivek had two quick lives in the slips but a little later he was caught by Gandhi off Narottam who had replaced Nyalchand (255-6-19).

Amir Elahi joined Hazare, now 98. Hazare was playing briskly today scoring mostly in twos and fours. He reached his hundred after being at the wickets for 251 minutes.

Elahi, however, did not stay long, being clean bowled by Nyalchand, who had come in place of Gandhi at the other end, for five (268-7-5).

V. K. Gaekwad joined Hazare. Hazare was now in full form. He sent up 275 of the innings with a crashing drive towards the slips boundary following it up with three more fours to the mid-on boundary and reached his individual 126. Three hundred of the innings went up after a play of 369 minutes. The new ball was taken at 314, Gandhi and Harpal coming in places of Narottam and Nyalchand. But Hazare's pace could not be checked and he reached his 150 with sixteen fours to his credit.

At lunch interval the total was 337 for seven wickets, Hazare and Gaekwad batting with 159 and 14 respectively.

An hour's play after lunch saw the end of Baroda's first innings at 382 runs scored in 456 minutes.

Kathiawar got Gaekwad's wicket in a peculiar way. A ball hit by Hazare struck the bowler's hand, dropped on the wicket at the latter's end. Gaekwad who was just then out of the crease was given out. (348-8-18)

Hazare in partnership with Chumble sent up 350 of the innings with a snick for four in the slips. This stroke also got Hazare his individual 175. As he neared his double century, Hazare was cautious. When he reached his 190 with two successive fours, Chumble was l.b.w. to Nyalchand for three (376-9-3).

Kadar Sheik the last man in joined Hazare who immediately sent the ball through slips for four taking his total to 195. A bye enabled him to change ends and face the bowler but was unfortunately caught by Kesari, a substitute, when he hit a full toss from Narottam to the mid-on boundary (382-10-195).

Hazare was very aggressive today, his 195 scored in 376 minutes including 20 fours.

Faced with a total of 382 Kathiawar started their first innings disastrously losing four wickets for 19 runs in 42 minutes' play. When stumps were drawn for the day they had collected 84 for the loss of six wickets.

Kathiawar sent in Waghela and Gosalia to the bowling of Vijay Hazare and Gul Mohammed. Gosalia, expected to be the mainstay of his side, was unlucky to be run out for five in the third over of Gul Mohammed. This was the beginning of the rot which followed. Acharya the next man in was clean bowled for one by an inswinger from Gul (14-2-1).

Vajesingh who joined Waghela was soon caught behind the wickets off Hazare (19-3-2). Gandhi joined Waghela but Waghela was out at the same total being caught by Gaekwad off Gul. Harpal came in a few minutes before tea interval and carefully played out the time.

After tea Harpal was severe on every bowler and was scoring mostly in fours. He sent Hazare twice to the ropes. Nimbalkar brought in Amir Elahi in place of Gul and Gul in place of Hazare at the other end. Harpal took a four off Elahi and with a three off Gul, sent up fifty. A little later with a four off Elahi, he reached his individual thirty, which included six fours.

But more shocks were in store for Kathiawar. Shantilal Gandhi was out l.b.w. to Gul for 18 (75-5-18) and Kishore Singh coming after him was sent back by Hazare who had just replaced Elahi with the second delivery of the last over of the day. Harpal is batting with 46 including eight fours in his side's total of 84 for six wickets.

The following were the scores:—

BARODA (First Innings): S. Powar c Narottam b Nyalchand 17, Vichare b Nyalchand 42, D. K. Gaekwad b Narottam 5, Vijay Hazare c substitute b Narottam 195, Gul Mohammed c Gandhi b Nyalchand 46, R. B. Nimbalkar c Gosalia b Narottam 25, Vivek Hazare c Gandhi b Narottam 19, Amir Elahi b Nyalchand 5, V. K. Gaekwad run out 18, M. S. Chumble l.b.w. Nyalchand 3, Kadar Sheikh not out 1, Extras 6, Total (all out) 382.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Nyalchand 73/24/123/5, Narottam 64.3/18/148/4, Gandhi 20/5/57/0, Acharya 5/1/16/0, Kishore Singh 6/0/23/0, Harpal Singh 2/1/9/0.

KATHIAWAR (First Innings): Waghela c V. K. Gaekwad b Gul Mohammed 11, Gosalia run out 5, Mahipat Acharya b Gul Mohammed 1 Vaje Singh c Nimbalkar b Hazare 2, Shantilal Gandhi l.b.w. Gul Mohammed 18, Harpal batting 46, Kishore Singh c Gul b Hazare 1, Extras 0, Total (for six wickets) 84.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Vijay Hazare 10.2/2/25/2, Gul Mohammed 18/7/31/3, Amir Elahi 9/0/28/0.

DELHI IN A SOUND POSITION

Ranji Trophy Match Against Rajputana

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI): Fall of six Rajputana wickets in quick succession after tea placed Delhi in a favourable position at the end of the second day's play in the Ranji Trophy match here today. Rajputana had scored 213 runs for the loss of nine wickets in reply to Delhi's first innings total of 343.

In forty minutes play this morning, the remaining two Delhi wickets fell for the addition of only 43 runs.

Rajputana opened with Raghubir Singh and A. R. Naidu but lost the former in the second over. Naydu with K. P. Mehta, who came in next played a defensive game and carried the score to 35 when lunch was taken.

The partnership was, however, shortlived and shortly after lunch Naydu was dismissed by a catch in the slips off Bishen Behari when the total was sixty.

Mehta was playing aggressive cricket and with Iftikhar, who was the next batsmen in, hoisted the first century of the innings after the play had lasted for 120 minutes. Both batsmen played freely and carried the score to 125 when Mehta was caught by Hargopal off Bishen Behari for eighty runs. Mehta was at the crease for 120 minutes for his eighty which included ten fours. Ghani joined Iftikhar and when tea was taken the score stood at 165 for three

The tide, however, turned after tea and Ghani was dismissed without any addition to the score. Within twenty-five minutes four more wickets were lost with the addition of only twenty runs.

Mahabir Singh and Kesari, in a ninth wicket partnership, played a desperate game and carried the score to 200 after the innings had lasted 215 minutes. Mahabir Singh was however bowled by Srinivasan with the new ball with the fourth ball of the last over when the Rajputana total was 213. Stumps were drawn at 213 for nine.

The Delhi skipper Hargopal took three wickets for fifty runs while Lakshmichand, Bishen Behari and Srinivasan each took two wickets for fifty-seven, twenty-six and twelve respectively.

The following were the scores:—

DELHI (first innings) 343

RAJPUTANA (first innings) A. R. Naydu, c Lakshmi b Bishan Behari 15, Raghubir Singh lbw b Srivasan 4, K. P. Mehta c Hargopal b Bishan Behari 80, Iftikhar lbw Hargopal 42, Shani c Srizbiasan b Hargopal 18, G. R. Naydu c and b Lashmi Chand 1, Attique Hussain c Tulija Ram b Lakshmi Chand 7, Mahabir Dayal b Hargopal 3, Mesari batting 24, Mahabir Singh b Srinivasan 7, Maul Bux batting 0, Extras 12, Total (for 9 wkts) 213.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: — Gian Chand 10-5-22-0, Srinivasan 3-3-12-2, Bishand Behari 13-3-26-2, Lakshmi Chand 29-6-57-2, Hargopal Singh 23-6-50-3, Kishend Chand 4-0-17-0, Darshan 2-0-10-0, Omi Malhotra 2-0-7-0.

UMRIGAR TO PLAY IN LANCASHIRE LEAGUE

Three Indian Cricketers For England Next Year

LONDON, Dec. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Three Indian cricketers have been engaged by Central Lancashire League Clubs for next year. They are Vinoo Mankad, engaged by Castleton Moor, Vijay Hazare, Royston and P. R. Umrigar, Werneth.

Hazare moves from Rawtenstall, with whom he was last season, to Royston.

Umrigar has been engaged by Werneth on the recommendation of Mankad.

PHOTO FINISH CAMERA TO THE FORE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3, (PTI): Photographs taken by the newly-installed photo-finish camera were consulted by the judge on no fewer than four occasions at the Calcutta Races this afternoon. In every case the photos were required to decide the placed horses, and in the Hilliard Plate a dead-heat was clearly indicated for the third place.

Although only one clear favourite obliged, most other winners attracted a measure of support and closed at short odds.

DOCKYARD AND B. B. AND C. I. COLLECT FULL POINTS

Impressive Display In Senior Hockey League At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The senior string of B.B. and C.I. Railway though they prevailed over the Royal Indian Navy by the odd goal in three should have won by a more convincing margin in the Senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League at the Cooperage this evening. Earlier in the evening H.M.I. Dockyard 'A' scored a meritorious win over Young Sports 'A' by four goals to one in the same tournament.

The Railway were far superior to their opponents and enjoyed the exchanges for the major part of the game and had their markmanship been on a par with their approach work they could easily have piled up an imposing tally against their opponents. Their short passing had the opposing defence completely disorganised and on the many occasions when they had only the goalkeeper to beat they either shot straight into his pads or sent the ball wide of its objective.

The Navy though on the defensive for a greater part of the game nevertheless did manage to make several dangerous raids into the opposing territory which were well taken care of by the stalwart railway defenders. Idris and Miranda the centre-forward and left inner were the best of the Navy forwards on view and it was whenever these two attackers got moving that they spelt danger to the opposing goal. The first named player could easily have saved the game had he taken advantage of the two capital chances of scoring he had after the railway had scored their second goal.

The Navy started on the offensive but it was only for a short time for the Railway defenders repulsed their attacks and from then onwards the Railwaymen held the whiphand but found goalgetting extremely difficult due to poor finishing and it was only midway through the initial session that Kishenlal gave his side the lead from a pass by Champaklal. The Navy undaunted by this reverse exerted pressure in an attempt to equalise and they had not long to wait for Idris netted from a penalty bully awarded against Ismail Khan for stopping the ball with his foot following a short corner hit by Duckworth.

The Railway resumed the offensive and should have forged ahead when A. Fernandes broke through the Navy defence and had only the goalie to beat but he pushed the ball straight into the waiting goalkeeper's pads which he easily saved and safely cleared. Champaklal and Gregory both failed to beat Rawal from favourable positions.

The teams changed ends on even terms each side having scored once and after the resumption the Railway side still monopolised the exchanges and should have scored when P. Mullen sent across a fine goalmouth centre but Champaklal failed to put the necessary finishing touch. G. Fernandes then had two tries at goal which Rawal saved and from the clearance A. Fernandes secured the ball at the top of the circle and crashed it to the boards with the goalkeeper out of his position to give the railwaymen the lead.

Idris broke raced past the rival deep defenders and had the goalie at his mercy but made sticks when he tried a shot at goal and thus threw away a grand chance of equalising. A little later the same player was guilty of wasting another glorious scoring opportunity when he went past the Railway defenders on his own and with the goalie out of his charge he sent the ball wide from in front of the goal and with it went the last Navy chance of saving the game and a point.

Earlier in the evening Dockyard 'A' scored a meritorious win over Young Sports 'A' by four goals to one.

Young Sports were the first to take the lead through R. Donald and then K. Lefebour equalised and then in a devastating spell of five minutes the Dockyard scored three goals to put paid to whatever hopes the Young Sports had of saving a point T. D'Souza scored the second goal which was deflected by D. Agre into his own goal.

A little later Ivor Abraham doubled his way past a number of defenders before passing to K. Lefebour who moved forward and eluded the goalkeeper before placing the ball in the goal. Immediately after T. D'Souza completed his sides tally when the Young Sports goalie surprisingly failed to stop on easy shot the ball passing under his boot to enter the goal.

FIRST DIVISION GAME

In the first Division St. Xaviers 'B' beat Young Comrades 'A' by a solitary goal scored by L. D'Souza in the fifth minute of play.

FALI PARDIWALA IMPRESSES

Mysore Association Table Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A mild surprise was created in the Mysore Association Table Tennis Tournament when the first and second rounds of Juniors Singles were decided. Teen aged Fali Pardiwala had to go all out to clinch the issue in his favour when he met Ajit Phadke, a promising young player in the first round and the final scores were 21—16, 20—22, 27—25. Later he won his second round comfortably and walks into quarter finals. In another keen encounter half sized stylish Vedanarayanan courageously put up a good show against the fore hand hitter S. L. Bajaj a seeded player and collected 14 and 15 points before he succumbed to him in straight games

The results were as follows:

JUNIOR SINGLES

FIRT ROUND:—1, Vedanarayanan beat A. T. Lulla, 21—6, 21—8; N. L. Bajaj beat K. Ramanathan, 21—12, 21—10; F. H Pardiwala beat A. G. Padke; 21—16, 20—22, 27—25; Mani walk over 'B' player.

SECOND ROUND:—M. N. Lulla beat L. A. Ramanan, 21—9, 21—15; C. L. Subramanyan beat B. S. Kripalu 21—11, 25—23; H. K. Sitaram w/o 'A' player, N. L. Bajaj beat Vedanarayanan 21—14, 21—15; Pardiwala beat Mani 21—16, 21—16; B. S. Prasad beat S. Raja Rao 21—23, 21—13, 21—10; D. A. Bandodkar w/o 'C' player; S. L. Bajaj beat Ganesh 21—11, 21—15

EXHIBITION TABLE TENNIS

Chandarana And Bhandari Show Best Form

BANGALORE, Dec. 3. (P.T.I.).

A keenly contested doubles match between Richard Bergman and Victor Barna and Chandarana and Bhandari, a fast Barna-Bhandari match and an exciting one-set encouter between Barna and Bergmann were the features of today's exhibition Table Tennis matches played at the Victory Hall here.

The only doubles match played today provided a splendid display. Chandarana and Bhandari were seen at the top of their form while the former world champions relied mainly on their opponents mistakes and played a defensive game. In the first set Chandarana and partner who were in arrears right from the beginning played aggressively and towards the end took a number of points in a row. But the former world champions who were far superior in all departments of the game tightened up their play and annexed the set. The second set also proved exciting Chandarana and partner kept up their early lead and using all their talent wrested the set.

Making costly mistakes the Indian pair were easily outclassed in the third set.

Following are today's results of the exhibition matches:

Bergmann beat J. V. S. Rao 21—15, 21—19. Barna beat Bhandari 21—19, 21—15. Shivaraman beat Shivadasani 21—15, 21—12. J. V. S. Rao beat C. L. K. Swamy 21—14, 21—14. Bergmann and Barna beat Chandarana and Bhandari 21—19, 18—21, 21—16. Bergmann beat R. D. Sharma 21—4, 21—10. Bergmann beat Barna in a one-game match 21—19.

SIND IN THE LEAD

Commonwealth Team Dismissed Cheaply

SIND-KARACHI, Dec. 3. (PTI).

The match between the Commonwealth Cricketers and a Sind-Karachi XI has proved to be one of low scores. Sind were out in their first innings for 150. The tourists were dismissed for a meagre 115. In the second innings Sind-Karachi fared worse and were dismissed for 70 runs. Ray Smith and Tribe proving deadly capturing 4 wickets each.

At the close of play the Tourists scored 28 for the loss of one wicket.

KARACHI, Dec. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Wickets tumbled quickly on the second day of the match between the Commonwealth Touring Cricket team and Karachi-Sind today.

Commonwealth, 49 for two overnight in reply to Karachi-Sind's first innings total of 150, were dismissed for a paltry 115.

Karachi-Sind, starting their second innings with a lead of 35 runs, lost eight wickets for 56 runs by the tea interval.

Commonwealth lost two wickets for nineteen runs in twenty minutes when play was resumed this morning. Worrell was bowled by a good ball from Chippa, and Langdon, who had a "life" at three, was out leg before wicket to the same bowler.

Place, who batted solidly and looked set for a good score, was another leg before wicket victim after making 27 in 105 minutes. Ray Smith was caught in Badruddin's leg trap and tribe next man in, lofted a catch to midon before scoring.

Pettiford had his wicket thrown down by a well aimed return from Rayees and Lambert was adjudged leg before wicket at 102. With the last pair in just before lunch, Fitz Maurice hit a delivery from Chippa for six. The innings ended off the last ball but one before lunch when Badruddin shattered Fitz Maurice's wicket.

SIND-KARACHI (1st Innings).

COMMONWEALTH (1st Innings).

N. Oldfield lbw Qamaruddin 2, Place lbw Badruddin 27, L. Livingston lbw Chhipa 21, Morrel b Chippa 17, Langdon lbw Chippa 6, Pettiford run out 14, Ray Smith c Asghar b Badruddin 2, Tribe c Badruddin b Chippa 0, Lambert lbw Badruddin 7, Fitz Maurice b Badruddin 16, Dawkes not out 0, Extras 3, Total 115.

Bowling: Lanewalla 4/0/20/0, Qamaruddin 4/0/8/1, Chippa 22/8/31/4, Badruddin 21.5/7/53/4.

SIND (2nd Innings.)

Ulimuddin c Fitz Maurice b Ray Smith 3, Irani b Fitz Maurice 3, Dinshaw c Substitute b Ray Smith 4, Ashgar b Tribe 22, Inayat lbw Tribe 1, Badruddin run out 0, Abdullah Khan c Tribe b Ray Smith 9, Qamaruddin lbw Tribe 4, Rayees c Worrell b Tribe 4, Chippa c Pettiford b Ray Smith 11, Extras 9, Total 70.

Bowling: Fitz Maurice 5/2/5/1, Ray Smith 22.5/8/40/4, Tribe 18/9/16/4.

COMMONWEALTH (2nd Innings).

Oldfield not out 5, Place c Irani b Lanewalla 1, Livingston not out 22, Extras 0, Total (for 1 wkt) 28.

Bowling: Qamruddin 2/0/7/0, Lanewalla 1/0/7/1, Chippa 2/0/11/0, Inayat 2/0/3/0.

Ceylon Cricket Board's Proposal Accepted

COLOMBO, Dec. 3, (PTI-Reuter): The test match between the Commonwealth touring cricket team and an eleven made up of players from India, Pakistan and Ceylon, proposed by the Ceylon Cricket Board, will definitely take place here from March 3 to 6.

The match replaces the second test between the Commonwealth team and Ceylon.

M. K. M. Ismail, Honorary Secretary of the Ceylon Board, stated here today that A. S. De Mello, President of the Indian Board, has gladly agreed to release the Indian test players Vinoo Mankad, D. G. Phadkar and V. S. Hazare for the match.

Pakistan has also cabled him asking which other players are required, and the Ceylon Board is requesting the release of Munawar Ali Khan and Fazal Mohamed.

Swedish Footballers Held To A Draw

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3. (PTI): Mohan Bagan, third in this year's Calcutta first division league, held to a goalless draw here today the Hal Singborg Football Club of Sweden who are now on a tour of the East.

The tourists had won their five matches they played in Hong Kong and Saigon by big margins before coming to India.

COMMUNIST PLAN OF CIVIL WAR IN TIBET

LIPPMANN AT SECRETARIAT

Mr. Walter Lippmann snapped with Mr. B. G. Kher at the Bombay Secretariat on Saturday afternoon.

Gird Up To Prove Worthy Of Republic

NEHRU'S CLARION CALL FOR ALL-OUT EFFORT

THE Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a broadcast tonight called upon the people of India "To fight the economic battles" facing them with the same zeal with which they fought for freedom.

It was only by recapturing that spirit, now "lost in the pursuit of narrow selfish interests", that the people and Government could in mutual co-operation fight poverty and increase the nation's wealth, he said.

Stating that India's economic condition was fundamentally sound, the Prime Minister Pt. Nehru in a broadcast to the nation tonight appealed to the people to stop entangling themselves in minor questions or petty squabbles, and to work hard to increase country's production, as that was the only way to progress.

PROVE WORTHY OF FREEDOM

"In less than two months' time" Pt. Nehru said, "a new leaf in India's history would be turned, and our country would become a sovereign republic. We must see that in this period, we prepare ourselves to be worthy of that status. This, we can do by reviving the atmosphere of the pre-Independence days, when people kept the country before self and worked constantly to achieve their goal. We must now understand that our object is to win a war against all over economic ills and the only weapon for doing that is hard work.

Pandit Nehru said that their object should always be clear before their eyes and that in no case, the people should allow it to be blurred or to be out of their sight. It so happened that the people sometimes entangled themselves into details and lost sight of the overall picture "Our object should be before us. Always, like a shining star" he added.

INDO-AMERICAN AMITY

Referring to his American tour, the Prime Minister said that both America and India had benefitted by his visit. The two countries he hadded, came closer to each other and the friendship and goodwill between the two was further strengthened which was the most vital thing, so far as relations between the two independent nations were concerned.

Pandit Nehru added that from America he had had many ideas relating to India's progress. In fact, he had gone there to learn whatever he could and not for making any secret deals or commitments, as was sought to be made out by a section of people.

"Whatever I wanted to say there, the Prime Minister continued "I said frankly and painted a true picture of things. Probably that was why it had some effect"

Another good result of his American tour, Panditji pointed out had been, that while away from India, he had been able to take a detached view of not only his country but of the whole world.

FRIENDLY POLICY

Reaffirming his Government's foreign policy of maintaining complete neutrality, Pt. Nehru said that he had made this thing absolutely clear in America that India would not join any of the two blocs. But would have friendship with all countries.

India, he added, would not interfere with the internal happenings of any country nor would she tolerate any interference with her internal affairs.

No country could remain in isolation Panditji continued. But that did not mean that every country had to join one bloc or the other. "We on our part would join none of the two blocs. Because if we do that, we would not be able to exert our influence to avert a global war, regarding which there is much talk."

MAHATMA AND OURSELVES

Continuing, the Prime Minister said that India's strength, militarily and otherwise, was not very much. Despite that, she commanded respect and prestige in international sphere

This he added, was mainly due to Mahatma Gandhi. People, in America and all the world over, even if they did not agree with Gandhiji's views completely, respected him, and not only respected him, but also believed that the salvation of the world lay in following his teachings.

"Is it not strange!" Panditji continued "that we in India, whose respect abroad is solely because of Mahatma Gandhi, apart from paying lip service to the father of the Nation. Do not always follow his teachings in practice."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA

Turning to the 'revolution in China' Panditji said that in the world and in Asia, great changes of importance were taking place, China particularly was undergoing a great revolution "Whatever form of Government or way of life, the people of China want to have is for them to decide. It is not of our concern, as our policy is not to interfere with any country" he said.

Referring to the food problem Panditji reiterated that the time limit fixed for stopping all food imports was final and that there could be no going back upon it, come what may. "Pandit Nehru said that all the countries of the world, great or small, were faced with economic problems of great magnitude. So far as, India was concerned, all their progress depended on the extent to which they could solve the economic ills facing the country.

Regretting that many people wasted time in criticising each other or the Government Pt. Nehru said that mere criticism would not help. The people of India must take a lesson from the people of Germany and Japan, who despite their defeat in the second world war and subsequent dismantling had rebuilt their countries with astonishing speed and had made wonderful achievement.

Pt. Nehru also deplored the group formation within the Congress or separatist demands like that of separate provinces. He urged the people to rise above petty squabbles and minor questions and to think in terms of their country as a whole.

India, he said, had great potential resources. It did not lack man power either. There were enough men in the country to exploit the great resources All that was needed to make the country progress was co-operative hard work.

Panchen Lama As Quisling

BARDOLOI SEES MENACE TO INDIA IN 'RED' MARCH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON DEC. 3

Civil war, it is feared, may break out in Tibet if the Chinese Communists attempt to include it within the frontiers of China.

There has been a long-standing feud between the Dalai Lama, the secular leader, and the Panchen Lama, the spiritual leader. The former governs the country from Lhasa while the latter twelve-year-old boy lives in exile in the most westerly of Chinese provinces. The Panchen Lama, it is believed, has sought the help of the Chinese Communists.

Civil war, if it breaks out, will help the Communists, who need not then carry out the difficult operation of a military invasion of Tibet, which, it seems, will sooner or later be included in China.

The fate of Formosa is being seriously discussed by Far Eastern experts. Reports from Washington show that the United States is not likely to intervene in case the Communists attack Formosa.

In the opinion of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, Formosa is not of vital strategic importance to the United States. The military bases in Philippines and Okinawa are considered quite adequate for American needs.

VOLUNTARY SALARY CUT BY BOMBAY GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, has voluntarily surrendered 15 per cent. of his salary of Rs. 5,500 per month, with effect from November 1 last. More than a year ago, His Excellency had actually offered to the Government of India to surrender even a larger amount from his salary with retrospective effect from April 1, 1948.

United Kerala

NEHRU COUNSELS PATIENCE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru told the Aikya Kerala deputation, which waited on him today, that the formation of a Kerala Province was "easy and desirable and would no doubt be formed", according to a statement issued by Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon, Secretary Aikya Kerala Committee. But, Pandit Nehru, the statement said, advised the deputation to wait, since it would not be advisable to distract "our attention now". Even the most desirable thing might, Pandit Nehru said, have to wait for a convenient time.

The deputation had interviews also with Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Education Minister.

ASSAM PREMIER'S WARNING

GAUHATI, Dec. 3. (PTI): Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, addressing a public meeting last evening at Chamata, 38 miles from here, said: "The political change over in China and its repercussions in Tibet and Burma constituted a grave danger to our country and particularly to Assam".

Mr. Bardoloi added that the need of the hour was "to strengthen the internal security of the country in view of the conditions in China, Tibet and Burma and the behaviour of Pakistan towards India. If the people of our country failed to realise the gravity of the situation and allowed themselves to be influenced by the elements who are out to exploit our present difficulties in the context of the circumstances in our neighbouring countries, this country is bound to be thrown into chaos and disorder".

The Assam Premier warned Communists and former Muslim League leaders in Assam not to indulge in any activities which would create chaos and disorder in the country. Any such activities, he said, would be sternly dealt with.

Incidentally, the Premier criticised the behaviour of the Pakistan Government in the border regions of Assam and stated that they were putting all manner of impediments in the way of inter-Dominion trade as a result of which the Khasi people, for example, were facing hardships.

In conclusion, Mr. Bardoloi urged the people to strengthen their hands in the maintenance of Law and Order, which were threatened by internal as well as external enemies.

UKRAINE ON INDONESIA

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 3. (PTI)-Reuter): M. Dimitri Manuilsky of the Ukraine in a strong attack on The Hague agreement on Indonesia here today, demanded a Security Council inquiry into the Dutch authorities' "activities" there.

A resolution he moved in the United Nations General Assembly's Special Political Committee also demanded withdrawal of Dutch troops from Indonesia and abolition of the United Nations Commission on Indonesia.

END OF CARRION EATING

ELLORE, Dec. 3 (PTI): The Government of Madras have issued orders prohibiting the eating of carrion by Harijans and others in the province.

The Government have also indicated their intention to amend the Public Health Act so as to fix the responsibility for proper disposal of dead animals by their owners.

The village vigilance committee, wherever they exist, have been asked to bring to the notice of the District Harijan Welfare Committees all cases of violation of the orders. The District Harijan Welfare Committees in their turn will notify the Public Health staff for action in the matter.

U.S.'S ALL-OUT HELP TO KOREA

SEOUL (Korea), December 3, (P.T.I.-Reuter): **The United States will continue scraping the bottom of her barrel" to aid South Korea's fight against Communists, American Senator Allen J. Ellender told the South Korean National Assembly today.**

Senator Ellender, who is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, arrived in Korea today on a brief fact-finding visit.

Starting Kasturba Gram In Some Central Place

TRUSTEES SANCTION OVER 16 LAKHS FOR 1950

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI): The Trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust who met here on November 30, sanctioned a budget of Rs. 16,36,713 for 1950.

The amount will be utilised for training of Gram Sevikas, midwives, basic and pre-basic teachers, grants to institutions and running of 96 maternity homes and one leprosy hospital. About 268 centres of pre-basic and basic education, Kanya Ashrams, Balwadis and Gram Sevikas in villages will be run by the Trust.

MIDWIFERY CENTRE

The Trustees decided to start at an early date a midwifery training centre at Ras in Kaira District (Gujarat) and approved a budget of Rs. 60,000 for the purpose during 1950. It was at Ras that Sardar Patel was arrested for the first time in 1930.

The meeting also decided to start a Kasturba Gram (a central training institution) in some centrally situated place in the country.

The trustees sanctioned a grant of Rs. 46,000 towards the relief and rehabilitation of Sindhi women and children.

Sardar Patel, Chairman of the Trust presided over the meeting which was attended among others by Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Mr. G. D Birla, Mr Thakkar Bapa, and Mr Devadas Gandhi.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO REFUGEE PROTEST

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3. (PTI): After his return from America, Pandit Nehru said, he found that the new Evacuee Property Ordinance of the Government of India had been severely criticised by a section of the people.

He considered the ordinance as "absolutely necessary and correct". It was because some people looked at it in a very narrow, parochial way that they criticised Government's action in this matter.

If the people wanted the Government to give up the basic principles to which they were wedded and adopt a wrong path of helping the refugees at the expense of a section of the people, they were sadly mistaken. Such a policy would neither help the refugees nor enhance India's prestige abroad.

Pandit Nehru said that the Government had a primary duty towards the refugees. He had himself spent a lot of time studying their problems. Government had decided to render all help to the refugees, but the available resources of the country were a limiting factor. It was for that reason that he had always emphasised that national wealth should be increased. Unless this was done, for which hard work was necessary, they could not help the people to raise their standard of living.

Liquidating Enclaves In Provinces And States

NEW MAP OF INDIA AND WHITE PAPER TO BE ISSUED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

The two-week old conference to consider the question of rationalisation of enclaves in various Provinces and States concluded with the acceptance of the general principle that these pockets should be abolished.

The conference, which was presided over by Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, was attended by representatives of the provinces and States Unions and Mysore excepting the eastern provinces of Bengal, Orissa and Bihar where the problem is not acute.

It is estimated that there are over 15,000 island pockets in India ranging from a few acres to over a hundred square miles in size.

The conference considered the question of rationalisation of the boundaries of the Provinces and States as well as the merger of these pockets with adjoining areas. The decision will have to be ratified by the Provincial and State Governments concerned and it will then have to be approved by the Government of India.

NEW MAP

The proposed rationalisation of boundaries is expected to be completed before the end of this month when a new map of India will be issued.

It is also learnt that the States Ministry will submit a White Paper to Parliament explaining the various developments which have taken place in the states since the last budget session.

The adviser to the States Ministry, Mr. V. P. Menon, is expected to visit Vindhya Pradesh during the middle of this month. He will then proceed to Hyderabad at the time of the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's visit.

It is understood that the merger of Cooch Behar, which is at present administered by the Centre, into West Bengal will be brought about shortly.

Transfer Of Chandernagore

FRENCH SEND DRAFT TREATY TO DELHI

CHANDERNAGORE, Dec. 3. (PTI): A draft treaty for approval regarding the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union was sent by the French Overseas Minister to the Government of India on October 6, M. Tailleur, Administrator of Chandernagore, disclosed today.

"Very recently a reminder has also been sent to the India Government for a quick reply, but no response has yet been received", he added. He was commenting on a statement by Dr B V. Keskar, India's Deputy Monister for External Affairs, in the Indian Parliament that the transfer of Chandernagore to the Indian Union was a constitutional matter to be decided by the French Parliament.

DID SHAH OF IRAN BACK DEWEY?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (UPI): A discordant note of American domestic politics has upset the smooth official tone of the young Shah of Persia's state visit to the United States. The day after he was the guest of honour at a dinner given by President Truman, a Republican Party official declared that she had received $700 last year from the Persian Embassy in Washington as a contribution to the campaign funds of Governor Dewey in his fight against Truman for the Presidency.

It was alleged that the cheque was received from Mohamed Nemabzee, Commercial Counsellor of the Embassy, and described as Persian Embassy's contribution

Nemazee, however, said that he had "no recollection" of such a transaction.

The White House is silent on the matter.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3. (UPI): Following an assurance by the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, the week-old agitation of Delhi's school-going students against the enhancement of their tuition fees, has been called off

INDIAN T. U. LEADERS

Indian delegates (l to r) G.G. Mehta, Miss Maniben Kara (chief Indian delegate) and K. K. Khadilkar, during the Free Trade Unions Conference at London.

Pak Tarring India In Arabic Countries

U. P. PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY LIFTS VEIL

LUCKNOW, Dec. 3. (UPI).

PAKISTAN was doing her best to create an anti-Indian atmosphere in Arabic countries but its propaganda was neither having much effect on the Govts. and the people of those countries, nor was it invulnerable enough to stand any rational and thorough counter-propaganda, said Maulvi Mahfuzur Rehman, Parliamentary Secretary to the U.P. Govt. in an interview today on his return from the Hedjaz.

The Maulvi Saheb revealed that some leading politicians of Saudi Arabia, amongst whom were some close associates of Sultan Ibn Saud, had told him in personal talks that they themselves regarded partition of India as having done harm to the cause of Muslims.

The Maulvi Saheb said that the main argument of the Pakistan propagandists was that India was a non-Islamic country where Muslims were being annihilated. They spread all sorts of rumours among Muslims coming from every country. They even got some wounded women and children and exhibited them as victims of the barbarism. They also tried to incite the Indian Hajis and spread panic among them by circulating rumours that Delhi was again in the midst of a civil war.

Indo-Pak Relations

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 3 (UPI): The question of relationship between India and Pakistan was raised at the second session of the World Pacifist Meeting today. A question to this effect had been put to Indian delegates by the European visitors.

Shri Sudhir Ghosh said that the conference should pursue this question as the followers of Gandhiji could do a lot to bring about that friendly relation between India and Pakistan which Gandhiji during his life time longed to see established.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur replying reminded the meeting that Gandhiji gave his life for Hindu-Muslim unity and said that if they could stretch out the hand of love and friendship to the millions of Muslims, who were still in India they might convince Pakistan that they had no enmity in their hearts.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani said that he was convinced that at the end of his life Gandhiji was very disappointed by the small extent of the response to which he had obtained in his appeal to the hearts of his wealth fellow countrymen.

Working While Schooling

MADRAS ACTION ON G.G.'S SUGGESTION

MADRAS, December 3 (PTI): THE Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's suggestion for introducing a short school week to enable boys and girls to help their parents in domestic and other work, will shortly be introduced in certain selected areas in the province as an experimental measure.

The Expert Committee constituted by the Government on the re-organisation of the Secondary Education in the Province has recommended this system to be introduced in certain selected schools"

They have suggested that the schools be asked to so adjust the daily hours of work, holidays and vacation as to make it possible for little boys and girls studying from third to fifth standard to attend to domestic and other work.

Is It Indication Of Early Election?

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI) The British Government's intention of putting the India (Consequential Provision) Bill on the statute book by the middle of this month is regarded in London as an indication that the Government is preparing for a general election early in the new year says the London Press Service today. The bill was presented in the House of Commons on November 30 by Mr. P Noel Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Originally, the bill was not expected to be brought in until after Christmas. It is the only outstanding piece of legislation in the Government's agenda.

AWARD AND AFTER

Piquant Situation In Newspaper Industry

BOMBAY, Dec. 3 (UPI): A piquant situation seems to have been created in the newspaper world in Bombay, following the declaration of the award of the Adjudicator, Mr. Salim Merchant, on the dispute of the press workers of about seven language dailies in Bombay.

The "Sanj Vartman", one of the oldest papers of the city, having 50 years' life to its credit, closed down about a fortnight ago as its management, it is stated, found it impracticable to implement the award. Another weekly, the "Asopalev" will not come out from tomorrow. Yet a third prominent language daily, the Vandematram" of 10 years' standing has announced today its intention to close down from December 15 indefinitely, and formal notices have already have been served on the employees.

According to the newspaper proprietors, the press workers do not seem to be agreeable to honour the gradation clause of the award, whereby respective categories of the press workers have to be fixed up in an efficiency test before they are entitled to the pay of a particular category, as decided in the award. This, it is pointed out, has created a virtual deadlock in newspaper printing and publication and forced these papers to take recourse to the extreme step of closing down their papers altogether.

Informal discussions among the newspaper proprietors had been going on ever since the announcement of the award; and representations made to the Government pointing out the rigours of some of the clauses of the award and the reported refusal of the Press workers to co-operate with the press owners in the implementation of the same. No tangible improvement in the situation seems to have been effected yet, with the result that some of the papers have already closed down and others, it is apprehended, might follow suit shortly.

Meanwhile, Mr Asoka Mehta, President of the Bombay Press Employees' Union, today urged the Labour Secretary Mr. N. K Dravid to call a joint conference of the employees' and employers' representatives to discuss the situation arising out of the threatened closure of the newspapers.

Kannada Sahitya Parishad

BANGALORE Dec 3, (PTI): The Working Committee of the Kannada Sahitya Parishad has decided to hold its annual Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at Sholapur on December 30 and 31 and January 1. Mr M. R. Srinivasamurthy, retired educationist, Government of Mysore, has been elected unanimously by the Parishad to preside over the Sammelan.

RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter): Britain will not decide on when to recognise the Chinese Communist Government until after the results of the Australian general elections, due to be held on Dec. 12, it was learned authoritatively here today.

Li To Make Last Stand Against 'Reds'

CHINA'S ACTING PRESIDENT TO LEAVE FOR U.S. ON MONDAY

HONGKONG, Dec. 3. (PTI-Reuter).

ACTING President of Nationalist China Li Tsung Jen is to attempt a stand against the advancing Communist armies in the Southern Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, with the Liuchow Peninsula as a base and Kainan island as his rear headquarters.

Close associates of President Li said here today the attempt would be made regardless of what happens to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and his supporters in Szechuan and Taiwan.

FOR U.S.

Li is due to leave Hongkong by air for the United States on Monday. Travelling on a one-way ticket, he is making the trip ostensibly for medical reasons but it is generally understood he will seek American aid prior to attempting his final stand against the communists.

His representatives today bought about ten tickets on the Pan-American Airways plane due to reach San Francisco on Tuesday evening and New York on Wednesday.

All the tickets were for a one-way journey and included one for Li's personal physician.

His associates said it was unlikely that he would publicly announce his intention to seeking aid because if he did and failed he would lose great "face" among the Chinese.

... DISPOSITION OF NATIONALIST TROOPS

Air travellers arriving here today from Nanking, Kwangsi capital since the fall of Kweilin, said Gen. Pai Chung-Hsi was transferring Nationalist troops to Hainan island and the Liuchow peninsula.

They said officials and soldiers were hurriedly pulling out as Communist forces marched nearer.

FATE OF YUNAN

Nationalist officials among passengers who packed five planes reaching here from Kunming, capital of Yunnan province in the south-west, said pro-Communist elements and guerillas might take control of the province at any moment.

In the north-west, Communist spearheads were reported 100 miles from Chengtu, provisional Nationalist capital. They had met no resistance since the fall of Chungking.

Officials and their families were evacuating Chengtu for Taiwan and Hong Kong.

LI TO VISIT U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, (PTI-Reuter): United States State Department officials said today that the Acting President of China, General Li Tsung Jen, had been granted a diplomatic visa in Hongkong to visit the United States for medical treatment.

According to information received General Li will go to an unnamed hospital in New York immediately after his arrival here.

U. S. CONSUL

The Chinese Communist authorities have ordered the United States Consul-Gen. in Mukden Mr. Aungus Ward and his staff to leave the city by 08-00 local time next Wednesday the State Department reported today.

It is expected that with his staff he will travel by train to Tientsin.

Truman Cannot Devalue Dollar

LIPPMANN ON LEGAL POSITION IN U. S.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Walter Lippmann, American author and journalist was given a reception today by Bombay journalists at the Bombay Union of Journalists. In a-45 minute chat with the city newsmen, Mr. Lippmann discussed a number of international questions and expressed his views on the present political situation.

NO SECRET DECISION ON DEVALUATION

Mr. Lippmann said that devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold would never be decided upon in secret and announced to the world all of a sudden.

He said he had found many people disbelieving President Truman's statement that the dollar would not be devalued as long as he was President, because Sir Stafford Cripps had also categorically denied more than once the possibility of devaluation of the pound sterling.

The legal position in America was, however, that President Truman had no authority to devalue the dollar. The proposal would have to come up before Congress, and discussion would last for weeks.

When President Roosevelt devalued the dollar in the early thirties, he had power to do so, but that law was repealed after the Second World War.

RATIFYING HAGUE PACT

Indonesian Parliament Programme

BATAVIA, Dec. 3 (PTI-Reuter). The Indonesian Republican Parliament will ratify The Hague agreement on the transfer of sovereignty by next week-end, according to Indonesian sources here.

All the major Federal States have now ratified it, and Parliament is due to begin discussions on the ratification on Monday in Jogjakarta.

States which have confirmed the agreement are East Indonesia, East and West Borneo, East Indonesia, East and West Borneo, East and South Sumatra, and East and Central Java.

REBELLION COST

LONDON, Dec. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Fighting between Indonesian Republican regular troops and two battalions who refused to obey orders in East Java cost 250 lives last month, according to Hilversum radio.

CRISIS IN ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Faced With Deficit Of Rs. 22 Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

It is understood the Allahabad University is facing a deficit of twenty-two lakhs of rupees. If Government grant is not given it monthly it would be difficult for the University to function. The Treasurer of the University has expressed appresension at a meeting of the Court of the University pointing out the danger of further detericration in the present critical situation.

NIZAM, RAZVI AND LAIK ALI ALSO IN ELECTORAL ROLLS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec 3 (PTI).

DRAFT electoral rolls for elections to the Hyderabad State Constituent Assembly were published today throughout the State. The electoral rolls prepared on the basis of adult franchise contain nearly 87,00,000 names.

One of the names on the rolls is that of H. E. H. Mr. Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Asafjah VII, Nizam of Hyderabad.

RAZVI AND CO., IN IT

The names of Syed Kasim Razvi, who is now under trial charged with certain criminal offences before a special tribunal, Mr. Laik Ali, former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and certain other members of his Cabinet, now under house arrest are also on the electoral rolls.

Mr. W. Shiveswarkar, Election Commissioner, told pressmen here today that any claims and objections from the public could be lodged within thirty days of the publication of draft rolls.

He explained that persons who were under detention or under trial could not exercise their franchise, but their names were included in the rolls in order that they might exercise their right to vote should they be released before the elections began.

Nearly 60,000 persons, including village officials throughout the State, were engaged for a period of nearly three months in the work of enrolling the adult population of Hyderabad.

The electorate numbering about 87,00,000 adults out of Hyderabad's total population of over 160 lakhs (according to 1940 census) will elect 200 members to the Constituent Assembly from 137 territorial constituencies into which the State is divided.

Out of the 200 seats, 36 are reserved for Harijans, 26 for Muslims and 3 for tribes.

FIRST FRUITS OF DEVALUATION

Trade Figures Show Upward Trend In India's Imports To Hard Currency Areas

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3, (U.P.I.): India's exports to hard currency areas, including the U. S. A. continue to reveal an upward tendency. The grip on established markets is unrelaxed and, since devaluation, new lines are likely to find purchasers in dollar area, this was revealed today by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce.

Exports of tea, spices, manganese ore and cashewnuts are definitely on the up grade. India exported to the U. S. and other currency areas 16,500 tons of tea in 1948. The corresponding figure for only 9 months of this year (January-September) was 15,374 tons. This improved export position was due largely to better quality and lower prices. The export of spices has already reached a record figure this year. Whereas 4,159 tons were exported in 1948. The January-September 1949 figure was 4,512 tons. Manganese ore exports in the first three quarters of this year amounted to more than 250,000 tons against 182,000 tons for the whole of 1948. Our mica exports last year touched a new "high" for any 12-month period —12,208 tons and today the Indian industry is again heavily booked with orders from the U. S. A. Fruits and vegetables mainly cashew nuts of the value of Rs. 494 lakhs were exported to hard currency areas last year. In January-October of this year, the figure reached Rs. 344 lakhs.

The spokesman pointed out that new lines of export to hard currency areas had also begun to develop since devaluation, and it was very probable that a dollar market would shortly be found for Indian cotton piecegoods.

He scouted the idea mentioned in certain press reports that American importers as a class had all but lost faith in Indian products and Indian businessmen. "Figures already quoted refute any such suggestion" he said "and in fact the only 'complaint' today from America regarding jute goods is that not enough is available". regarding the quality of goods there have never been any complaints "To say this is not to suggest that shipped from India.

BAN ON TRAFFIC IN PERSONS

U. N. Assembly Adopts Convention

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Dec. 3, (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly has outlawed all persons or organisations who exploit human beings for the purpose of prostitution, and decreed that such exploiters should be punished.

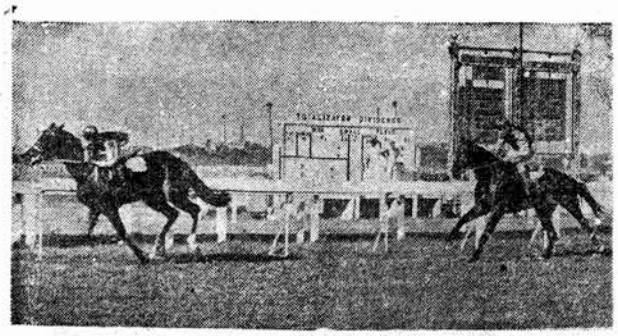
By a vote of 35 to two, with 15 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted an international convention against "traffic in persons".

It embodied past international conventions on the suppression of traffic in persons and was designed to unify them.

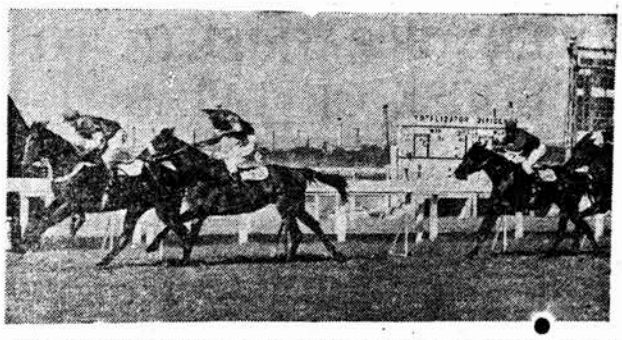
Britain and France opposed the convention because, as approved, it automatically extended to non-sovereign areas "if it is signed by administering powers".

C.P. Sindhis To Observe Protest Day

NAGPUR, Dec. 3. (PTI): The C.P. and Berar Sindhi Association decided at a general meeting yesterday to call upon all displaced persons from Pakistan to observe December 4 as a protest day by closing their business concerns, offices, and schools.



"Gamble for Love" winning by one and a half length from "Your Majesty" to claim the Homi Mehta Gold Cup.



"Magnificent" finished first in the Madras Plate Div. II, but "Saita" lying second lodged a protest for interference and was awarded the race.

Kheemsing Astride Four Winners At Today's Races

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gamble for Love the favourite three-year-old filly made every post a winning post in the Homi Mehta Cup at today's races at Mahaluxmi. The Maharaja of Kashmir's Your Majesty was second and Manzoor third in the ten runners. The timing recorded was 1 minute and 30 seconds for the seven furlongs journey and this is considered far below the average of the classic performer. The shining filly is sure to be benefited by this run and is likely to repeat when next saddled.

Neglected at 22 to 1 Rajput Warrior put a tremendous spurt to overhaul well fancied Boop's Fancy ridden by Pandu Khade by a head in the other feature, the Homi Mody Cup. The runner-up as usual was fractious at the gate and delayed it considerably. Maharani Chimnabai's candidate was narrowly beaten today but has left behind the impression that he would make amends in the near future.

The polished rider, Kheem Singh rode four masterpiece finishes at today's races. His first winner was on Chandroos in the opening event and later Gamble for Love, Neola and Macdonald completed his quadruple.

Twice in the day the red cone was lifted soon after the horses reached the unsaddling enclosure. In the first instance, it was over ruled in the opening event after a quick decision but in the second division of the Madras Plate, the first leg of the treble event pool event, Magnificent who had scored by 3/4 length was disqualified and the race was awarded to runner-up Saita.

The 40 to 1 Saita, the 22 to 1 Rajput Warrior and Neola in the last leg only permitted encashment of two tickets on the pool. Each ticket fetched Rs. 59,103-8.

The following are the results:—

THE TULSI PLATE Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 8-7 Kheemsingh .. 1
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 8-7 Kasbekar 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-7 Purtusingh 3
Mr and Mrs. L. N. Kapadia's LIBERATOR 8-7 Uttamsingh 4
Not run: Bessemer.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs 12.
Won by Nk., Nk., 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 5 secs.
Winner trained by N. M. Patel.

THE TULSI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr A J. Moshi's PERSEUS 8-7 Dar 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' AAPKE SEVAME 8-7 Shaikh Ahmed 2
Mr A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr Shareef A Moloobhoy's SULEMAN BAIG 8-7 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Whirlaway, Don't Boast, and Prometheus
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 35 and Rs. 11.
Won by 1 1/2 length, Hd., 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 6 1-5 secs.
Winner trained by D. Naoshirwan.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Shah's SAITA 8-4 Cunningham 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-8 Medhe 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's WAHDINA 8-7 S. Chavan 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND P. Khade 4
Not run: Tamasha, Peppermint.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 3/4 length, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 16 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 405, Places Rs. 79, Rs. 82 and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by Hasanalli.

THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Rustom G. Irani's MAH KHURSHID 8-5 Cunningham .. 1
M/s. A. R. Chinoy and Jal H. Mehta's TRUE LOVE 8-9 Devaney 2
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PLUCKY PRINCESS 8-7 Ganpat Singh 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCESS PAKISTAN 8-7 Purtusingh 4
Not run: King's Cup.
Won by 1 12 length, 1 1/2 length, Hd.
Time: 1 min. 19 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21 and Rs. 55.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE HOMI MEHTA CUP—7 Furlongs.

M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 8-8 Kheem Singh 1
Maharajdhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's YOUR MAJESTY 8-11 Jones 2
Maharaja of Morvi's MANZOOR 8-7 Duffy 3
Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 8-4 P. Khade 4
Not run: Gipsy Bill, Rustum, Flying Miss, Gang Bhup, Masquerade.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib

THE SIR HOMI MODY CUP—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 7-9 Purtusingh 1
Maharani Chimnabhai's BHOOP'S FANCY 8-6 P. Khade 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A H. Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 8-11 Kheem Singh 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's NAVVARA 8-10 Duffy 4
Not run: Fitna, Khan Saheb.
Won by Hd., 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 56 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 235, Places Rs. 53, Rs. 20 and Rs. 69.
Winner trained by A. Mahomed.

THE GOREGAON PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 8-8 R. Bhosle 1
Mr. Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 8-9 Guman Singh 2
M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshotam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-10 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-10 Medhe 4
Not run: Courage, Nirvana
Won by 1 1/2 length, Nk., 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 59 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 21 and Rs. 17.
Winner trained by O. Randall.

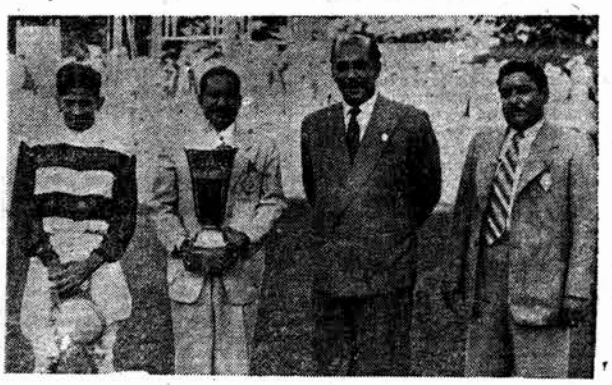
THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 8-11 Kheem Singh 1
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-0 Whiteside 2
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's GREAT LADY 7-11 P. Khade 3
Mr. P. J. Irani's LA JAWAB 9-5 I. Khan 4
All ran.
Won by Hd., 5 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 61, Places Rs. 19 Rs. 19 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

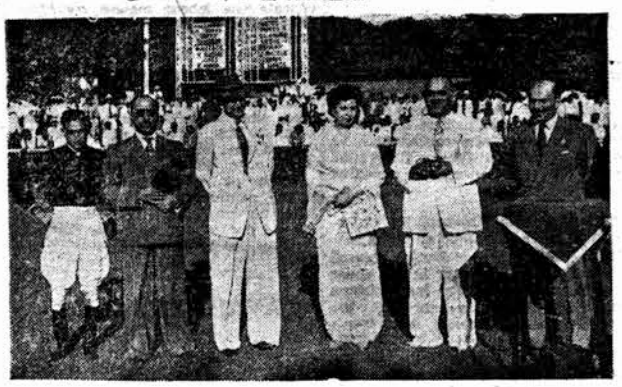
THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. R. Agarwal's MACDONALD 8-11 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 8-13 Sk. Ahmed 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-4 Medhe 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PADSHAH BEGUM 8-3 P. Khade 4
Not run: Mr. Rambler Chetna.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31.
Winner trained by Omkar.

SIR. HOMI MODY CUP



The Sir Homi Mody Cup was won by Rajput Warrior ridden by Purthu Singh. Sir J. J. Jeejeebhoy presented the trophy. Left to right in the group are: Purthu Singh, Mr. B. R. Gupta, Mr. J. J. Jeejeebhoy, trainer A. Mahomed.



A group photo taken after the presentation of the Homi Mehta Gold Cup which was won by "Gamble for Love" Kheem Singh up. Left to right in the group are: Kheem Singh, Trainer Talib, Mr. A. J. Wadia (co-owners), Mrs. Fali Mehta who presented the Cup, Mr. Ahmedbhoy (co-owner) and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Central Goshala Development Board

NEW DELHI, December 3. (P.T.I.): The Ministry of Agriculture have appointed a Central Goshala Development Board with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, as chairman, it was officially announced today.

There are at present three thousand Goshalas and Pinjrapoles in India which are to be reorganised into useful cattle breeding and milk producing centres.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Greys "B" beat Panchgani Pansees by two goals to nil in the only Women's League match played at the Association Ground. Mrs. H. Robinson scored both goals for the winners in the second session.

The match between St. Xavier's College and Grey's "C" was abandoned as the College team did not put in an appearance. A technical hitch as to the fixtures having caused confusion.

Earlier Goans "B" beat "Times of India" "B" by 4 goals to 1 in the Second Division Men's Hockey League.

DELHI LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI): Following are today's results in Delhi Lawn Tennis Championships:—

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: Naren-Nath beat M. Kaul 6/0, 6/2, Naresh Kumar beat Balwant Singh 6/3, 11/9.

MEN'S DOUBLED FINAL: Narendra Nath and Naresh Kumar beat Rama Rao and Balwant Singh 8/6, 6/3 6/4.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO HOUSE OF TATAS

Appeal To Social Science Graduates To Help Prohibition And 'Grow More Food' Campaigns

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DELIVERING the Convocation address at the graduation ceremony of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, at Bombay, this evening, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, eulogised the work that was being done by the Institute for the welfare of society and earnestly hoped that its students, men and women, would help the Government in its Prohibition and Grow More Food campaings.

Governor's Speech

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaja Singh, today referred to the keen interest of the Bombay Government and also the Central Government in encouraging All-India institutions engaged in social welfare work in the country.

His Excellency who was addressing the ninth convocation of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Andheri, a suburb of Bombay, this evening, said that the Bombay Govt. had not been oblivious of the needs of the institute A non-recurring grant of Rs 2 lakhs had been sanctioned towards the cost of the building fund. There was an annual recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 from the education department for three years from 1947-48 and recurring grants of Rs. 7,500 from the health department for the maintenance of medical social work and of Rs. 4.140 for the actual yearly expenses of imparting education to convalescent children in the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital in the city. He understood that the question of paving grants to the institute for dearness allowance and other expenditure on the basis of which similar payment was made to non-Government colleges was under the consideration of Government.

GRANTS FROM CENTRE

The Central Government also, recognising the good work done by the institution, had given liberal non-recurring recurring grants, the former amounting to several lakhs of rupees and the latter to nearly half a lakh, his excellency said. The Hyderabad Government had also contributed a lakh of rupees for the building fund and Rs. 10,000 as an annual recurring grant for 1949.

Describing the Tata Institute of Social Science as "a unique all-India institution which has zealously served the needs of our country in the cause of social welfare for the last thirteen years", His Excellency expressed the hope that those who left the portals of the institute would have no difficulty in securing suitable employment and would have splendid opportunities for social service.

TRIBUTES TO DALAL

His Excellency expressed regret at the untimely death of Sir Sorab Saklatwala and Sir Ardeshir Dalal, both of whom were intimately associated with the institute. He said "both these gentlemen did laudable work for social amelioration"

In this connection, paying tribute to the house of Tatas, he said: "There are few families in the world who have been more munificent in their donations to institutions than the Tatas. In fact, but for their generosity and public spirit this institute would not have come into being".

Earlier, welcoming His Excellency on the occasion, Mr. Naval H. Tata, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute, expressed appreciation of the manner in which the Bombay Government, through the personal interest taken by the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher and the Minister for Health Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, had responsed to the proposals for carrying on the expanding the work of the institute He thanked the Govt. of India the Government of Bombay and the Governments of Hyderabad and Mysore for the generous grants to the institute. He was confident that despite the general economic gloom the institute would grow from strength to strength and help to contribute in a large measure to the establishment of lasting peace.

WORK AHEAD

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, director of the institute, in his annual report said that in coming years, the institute would have increasing responsibilities to shoulder. He said: "We have to continue our programme as a training centre for social workers. We have to assist both the public and the private agencies in the organisation and administration of new types of social work, and in the co-ordination and planning of welfare programmes".

SUBSIDIARY FOOD EXHIBITION

Mrs. Lilawati Munshi Opens It At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Lilawati Munshi performed the opening ceremony of the Subsidiary Food and Health Exhibition at G. I. P. Railway-Mechanics' Institute Hall, Parel, at 3 p.m. today, before a crowded gathering. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Champaklal Modi, Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Mr. M. T. Vyas, and others. The exhibition is organised as a part of the Social Education Keek of the Bombay City Social Education Committee.

Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Chairman of the Week Committee requesting Mrs. Lilawati Munshi to inaugurate the exhibition stressed the fact that the exhibition was specialty organised in the industrial part of Bombay to educate the labour masses regarding subsidiary foods and a balanced healthy diet.

Mrs. Lilawati Munshi, in her speech emphasised the present shortage of cereals in the country and further added that there was need of utilising food other than cereals to help the country. Mrs. Munshi said that the "miss-a-meal once a week" movement would also help in alleviating the shortage of food in India.

The exhibition will remain open every day on 3rd, 4th and 5th, instant from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. The entrance fee for the exhibition is only one anna.

AVAILABILITY OF PETROL

Between Poona And Mahabaleshwar

Burmah-Shell have announced that their two petrol pumps at Shirwal and Wai, on the road between Poona and Mahableshwar have been taken over by Bombay State Transport for their exclusive use. Burmah-Shell are making every effort to arrange packed supplies for the public, but until licence for storage can be obtained, petrol supplies are not available on this road to the general public.

FAMOUS STAR IN CITY

Mr. Errol Flynn (left), the famous Hollywood actor, arrived in Bombay, by Air India International on Frday afternoon. He was met at the Air Port by Mr. Lee Cameron, the Managing Director of Metro Goldwyn Mayer for India.

Mr. Flynn is on his way to Delhi and Lucknow for the making of the film, from Rudyard Kipling's KIM, in which he plays the part of an English spy.

In an interview at the air port, Mr. Cameron stated, that no lady from India has been chosen to take any part in this film.

Home Atmosphere In Schools

KHER'S CURE FOR FRUSTRATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A good school was only a continuation of the home and must be accepted by the parents as such, said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, speaking on the occasion of the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Cambridge Section, St. Mary's School, Bombay this evening. The Premier said that it was cerainly true that the spirit and atmosphere of a good school must reach into the homes of its pupils and conversely, the spirit of a happy home must also flow into the school and opined that so much of our modern frustration was due to the disharmony which existed between the various forces seeking to mould us at each stage of our life. It was all the more essential he said, that there should be a close concord between the earliest influences which were brought to bear upon our youth

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

In the course of his speech, the Premier said:

"Though your school is open to members of all communities, I believe, I am correct in saying that it came into existence in order to cater to the special needs of the European and Anglo-Indian communities. These communities enjoyed certain privileges in the past. You will appreciate that such special privileges can no longer be justified in a secular and democratic state. The Constituent Assembly has provided that the privileges should be gradually withdrawn over a period of 10 years. The very constitution of your student population will, with the change of circumstances, undergo many changes. I hope this will not damp your educational ardour, but will rather encourage you to redouble your efforts and you will continue to work in the true missionary spirit to the glory of your Society and of our nation".

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the United Engineering Corporation, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

The industrial dispute between the Thana Match Works, Thana, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

SATARA DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE SHOW

The Satara District Agricultural and Cattle Show will be held at Mhaswad, in Man taluka, from December 9 to 13 next. Prizes worth Rs. 2,000 will be awarded for the best cattle exhibits and of Rs. 1,000 for the best samples of seeds, vegetables, fruits, etc., at the Show.

Boundary Tribunal

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3, (PTI): The three judges of the Inter-Dominion Boundry Disputes Arbitration Tribunal met informerly here today to decide whether the procedings of the Court would be held in public or in camera and also other methods of procedure to be followed.

The Secretary to the Chairman of the Tribunal, Mr. Gunnar D. Foidow saw the arrangements made at the Central Municipal Building, where the Court will sit.

The Tribunal consists of Lord Justice Bagge, Chairman, Mr. Justice Chandrasekhara Aiyar (India) and Mr. Justice Shahabuddin (Pakistan), members.

IN AID OF CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Rani Maharaj Singh declared open the X'mas Bazar (in aid of the Society for Rehabilitation of Disabled and Crippled Children) at the Princess Mary Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon.

SARDAR CALLS ON RAJENDRA PRASAD

Greetings On 64th Birthday

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI).

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, President of the Constituent Assembly, is 64 today.

On the occasion of his birthday, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the recipient of felicitations from his numerous friends and admirers in the country.

There was a brief religious function at his residence in the morning and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, was the earliest to call on him and greet him.

Later, the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and his colleagues in the cabinet members of the Parliament, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Mr. G. D. Birla, members of the Congress Working Committee, the Kashmir Premier Sheikh Abdulla and other national conference leaders, visited his house.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was slightly indisposed and had to cancel his trip to Santiniketan, was much better today.

He hopes to leave for Wardha next week.

Birthday Greetings To Rajendra Prasad

PATNA Dec. 2, (UPI): His Excellency the Governor of Bihar has sent the following message to Dr Rajendra Prasad on the occasion of his 65th birthday. "Hearty felicitations on your 65th birthday from mystelf & my people of Bihar. May God spare you for many more years in sound health. Bihar feels proud of you any.

City Observes Rajen Babu's Birthday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 66th birthday of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly was celebrated enthusiastically by the citizens of Bombay today.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held a Flag Salutation ceremony at the Congress House, this morning, when Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. after referring to Dr. Prasad's great services to the country wished him many happy returns of the day.

(L toR): Mr. E. P. E. Mayor of Favre Leuba, Mr. S. M. Ghatak, Mr. F. Farre and Mr. Adnum of H J. Foster.

USE OF A TIME-PIECE

In the miniature theatre of the Strand on Thursday last, officials of Favre Leuba were at home to a representative gathering of the local press. The occasion was the showing of two short films produced by the abovenamed company for the purpose of displaying them to an Indian audience in theatres all over India. The first short film, with an English commentary, described the uses of the alarum-clock for people all over India. The second film was what the company nad been showing to their audience in Bengal, and was, therefore, accompanied with a commentary in Bengali.

Mr. Jackson, director of the advertising firm, Stronachs Ltd., introduced Mr. E. P. E. Mayor to the invitees present, among whom was Mr. Adnum of H. J. Foster.

SUGAR INDUSTRY INQUIRY

Tariff Board's Discussions With Officials

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

The Indian Tariff Board held discussion "in camera" on Saturday with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, and representatives of the Provincial Governments of U.P., Bihar, Bombay and Mysore and Mr. Nandlal Dutt, Government Sugarcane Expert at Coimbatore.

Among the questions which figured prominently in the discussions, it is understood were the continuance of protection, the working and the future of the Indian Sugar Syndicate, the establishment of an all-India organisation for research and cane development as well as for production and distribution of sugar. It is understood that the Board discussed also the sugar crisis of July-August and import policy in regard to sugar.

The Tariff Board will be examining on Monday Mr. R. L. Sethi, Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, and Mr. Misra of the Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi, the latter with particular reference to the development of the power alcohol industry.

FREEDOM AND AFTER

Youth Must Face Challenge Of The Times

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3, (UPI): "Never in India's recorded history has there been stronger and keener realisation that in unity lies strength, and that that strength should be wielded by a central authority. The central authority must obviously be broadbased upon the will and consent of the people of India at large" observed His Excellency Dr. Katju Governor of West Bengal, delivering the convocation address of the Allahabad University this evening.

Dwelling on Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence creed, the Governor of West Bengal said:

"Gandhiji's doctrine can only be put to the test, if some nation determines, come what may, to brave all dangers and pin its faith not upon force of arms but on the strength which makes even the weak and the poor, staunch and invincible".

Concluding Dr. Katju said "times are difficult, but it is good for young men and women to live in difficult times, because then they have to meet a challenge and that calls for the development of all faculties for the attainment of the highest technical skill for bravery, fearlessness enterprise, initiative and patriotic endeavour. The generations behind you suffered exceedingly from dispair, a sense of frustration and later on suspense. Generations, which will come after you will I hope, find this beautiful land of ours a veritable garden and a well planned and well cultivated farm, land to live in".

Iron Curtain In S. Africa

MALAN'S MAN DENIES IT

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. M. Moolman, Director of the South African Government's Information Office in New York, today denied charges in a 'New York Times' editorial that there was an iron curtain in South Africa.

The newspaper had yesterday accused South Africa of repression of the native and Indian populations, and a veiled censorship of the press.

Mr. Moolman declared in a letter to the paper today that this was damaging and misleading as they stood without any qualification or factual background and ignored completely South Africa's great positive achievements in fostering the welfare of all classes of her mixed population.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Previous Closing	30.12
Today's Opening	30.14
Difference	+2
Today's Closing	30.14
Difference	+2

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Forward	172	9
Gold Forward	113	3
Silver Bullion	172	8
Silver Mint	172	12
Gold Ready	114	0
Sovereign	76	4

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 3, (PTI-Reuter): Most of London's Money Market Houses experienced a difficult week. Payments for new Treasury Bills were heavy and demand for credits was in excess of supplies. Banks called in funds to cover heavy payments for Treasury Deposit Receipts and fair amount of official assistance, mostly indirect, had to be obtained. The Bank of England return showed an increase of five and a half million Sterling in active note circulation. Seasonal outflow has begun.

Applications for 230,000,000 Sterling Treasury Bills totalled 312,495,000 Sterling. 230,000,000 Sterling was allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 4.03 pence per cent. Next week 230,000,000 Sterling Treasury Bills will be offered and Treasury Receipts 40,000,000 Sterling maximum at six months.

Saar As 'Soft Currency' Area

NEW DELHI, December 3, (P.T.I.): It has been decided to treat the Saar territory of Western Germany as a soft currency area for purposes of trade, says a Commerce Ministry press note.

A notification giving effect to this decision has been issued in the Gazette of India (extra-ordinary).

BLACK-WATER FEVER

Important Medicinal Plant Discovered

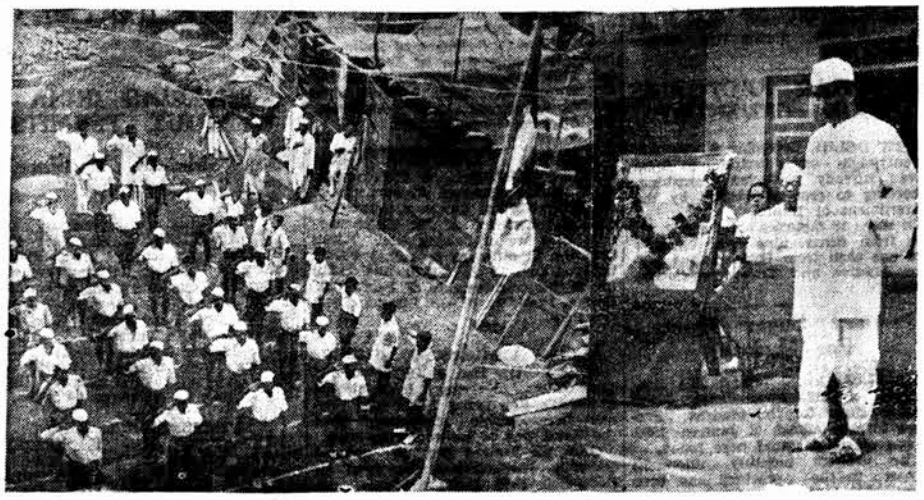
NEW DELHI, December 4

The discovery of a medicinal plant, which is a reputed specific for blackwater fever, in the Rampa Agency tracts of the Madras Province was one of the important results of botanical investigations undertaken by the Botanical Survey of India, according to its annual report for the year 1947-48, just published. This plant, scientifically called, "Vitex peduncularis" var. "Roxburghiana," was formerly known to exist only in Assam. Examination of other collections brought from the Rampa Agency has also revealed the existence of a number of plants, originally growing in distant regions like the Himalayas, Assam, Burma and the Andaman Islands.

Training of research scholars in Systematic Botany and Taxonomy and practical field training were continued during the period under review. Botanical excursions were conducted in various parts of India including the Himalayan ranges of Sikkim, round about Bolepur and Santiniketan; Chota Nagpur Hill tracts of the Singhbhum and Ranchi districts, Parasnath Hills in East Bihar, Gopalpur-on-Sea, the islands in the Chilka lake and parts of the Eastern Ghats in the Ganjam district of Orissa. A number of alpine and other plants were brought.

The Systematic Botany Section at the Herbarium of Botanic Garden Calcutta, maintained its services of supplying scientific and economic information on plants to institutions and learned societies. The Section also took part in the All-India Exhibition held in Calcutta by putting on show a number of plants, Indian and foreign, charts, wall-posters etc., classified according to their therapeutic values.

CITY OBSERVES RAJEN BABU'S BIRTHDAY



Dr. Rajendra Prasad's birthday was observed in the city with flag salutation at Congress House. Right Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay P.C.C., addressing the gathering.

Antarctic Ship Sails To Rescue Scientists

PORT STANLEY, Dec 2, (PTI-Reuter): The Antarctic ship John Biscoe, which is steaming south through ice packs to rescue 11 British scientists, reached Deception Island early today, said a radio report picked up here.

The John Biscoe, belonging to the Falklands Islands dependencies survey recently sailed from London with planes and other equipment to reach the scientists who have been marooned at their posts on Stonington Island near Grahams Land for two years.

The scientists who have been studying penguin life and matereology, should have been relieved last spring when the John Biscoe made its annual cruise through the Antarctic Islands replenishing stores at other British station there. Heavy ice pressure however prevented her reaching the scientists.

She returned to England where her bottom was reinforced with copper and she out again to make another attempt to reach them.

She carried the planes which are fitted with snow skis to set up an air base at Deception Island.

If the ship cannot get through the standed scientists will be rescued by plane.

MENON RECEIVED BY IRISH PRESIDENT

DUBLIN, Dec. 2, (PTI-Reuter): Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian Ambassador to Eire, was luncheon host to Prime Minister John Costello and members of his Government and was later received by President Sean T O'Kelly during a busy round of official engagements here today.

Mr. Menon, who is also Indian High Commissioner in London, was on his second official visit to the Irish capital since he took office as Amassador last August.

This morning he called on Monsignor Ettore Felici Papal Nunicio in Dublin and the Most Reverned John Charles Ecquaid, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and Private of Ireland.

Dr. Michael Tierney, President of the University College, Dublin, gave a reception for the Ambassador.

The attendance included Mr. Costello, Mr. MacBride, Minister for External Affairs, members of the diplomatic corps and senior members of the university staff.

LAWYERS UNWILLING TO SERVE AS JURORS

Due To "Definitely Retrograde Act"

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

It is understood lawyers of U. P. are unwilling to serve as jurors before the Sessions Judge in cases under the U. P. Prevention of Crimes Especial Powers Act which they consider a "definitely retrograde Act opposed to the very fundamentals of rule law".

A resolution passed by the District Bar Association has expressed extreme unwillingness of the members of the Bar deciding references under the aforesaid Act and urge exclusion of Bar members' names from the jurors' list. The Association has asked individual members nominated in the above list to file similar objections before the Sessions Judge.

Burmese Chief Justice Taken Ill On Way Home

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter)—Sir Ba U, Chief Justice of the Burmese Supreme Court, arrived at London airport tonight from Port Said and was taken in an ambulance to chest hospital.

Hospital authorities said he was "quite comfortable". He was travelling by boat to Rangoon from London when he was taken ill with pleurisy at Port Said and for some weeks he stayed at a British hospital there.

It was decided to bring him to London for an examination of his lungs in which fluid has been diagonised.

CAR THIEVES ORGANISE INTER-PROVINCIAL GANG

Members Include "Respectable" Merchants From Big Cities

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2. (UPI): The local police has come across certain clues which have led to the identity of an inter provincial gang of motor cars thieves working in Bombay, Delhi, Ambala and Lucknow, the clues throw some light on the working of the gang and go to show that it consisted of some "respectable" iron and steel merchants of these places.

These gentlemen it is learnt did not lay their hands on petty things but remained on the look-out for motor cars. Jeeps and even trucks and buses which they sent to places far off from their centre of activity were repainted and were sold quite openly in the market. They even indulged in gun running sometimes. It is said they had their own code in which they communicated with each other.

It was by sheer chance the police came upon these clues. They were making enquiries in connection with a theft of the motor jeep. When they searched the local shop of a Bombay iron and steel dealer certain things there aroused their suspicion. Two persons who are alleged to be playing an important role in the gang were also present on the premises at the time but before the police got suspicious they escaped.

B.C.G. Is Only T.B. Preventive

W.H.O. EXPERT'S VIEW

MADANAPALLE, Dec. 3 (PTI): Dr. Carroll E. Palmer, Director of the World Health Organisation, Tuberculosis Research, Copenhagen, expressed the opinion that B. C. G. vaccination was the only preventive course to tuberculosis.

Dr. Palmer who was speaking at a function given in his honour yesterday said that the results of B.C.G. would vary from country to country. The World Public Health Section was now investigating into the special conditions in various countries of the world and efforts were also being made to control the disease effectively.

Earlier, Dr. Palmer visited the Madanapalle Tuberculosis Sanatorium and expressed satisfaction at the working of the institution.

Sugar Production And Stocks

NEW DELHI, December 4.

The Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, has issued the following press note:—

"The opening stock, production, despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of Central Sugar Factories in the Indian Union including Hyderabad during the fortnight ending October 31, 1949 were 1,870,000 mds., 52,000 mds., 741,000 mds., and 1,181,000 mds., respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935. The figures for the corresponding fortnight of the previous season were 6,625,000 mds., 98,000 mds., 954,000 mds., and 5,769,000 mds. respectively. Figures for the current fortnight relate to 123 factories representing 92 per cent of the total can crushing capacity while the figures of the previous year relate to 121 factories representing 88 per cent of the total can crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since November 1, 1948 are reported to be 27,264,000 mds., and 31,264,000 mds. respectively as against the corresponding figures of 29,768,000 mds. and 25,779,000 mds. during the previous season."

28 SUGAR FACTORIES START CRUSHING

NEW DELHI, December 3. (P.T.I.): Twenty-eight sugar factories in India have already started crushing according to reports received by the Government of India.

Of these 13 factories are from U. P., two from Bihar, nine from Bombay and one each from Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras and Travancore-Cochin Union.

January Sugar Quota For Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 3 (PTI): The Government of India have allotted 10,000 tons of sugar for the Madras Province for the month of January 1950, it was officially stated here today.

The average monthly allotment hitherto to the province had been about 6,000 tons.

International Bank's Mission To Tour S. E. Asia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, (PTI-Reuter): The International Bank for reconstruction and development announced today that its mission to India, Pakistan, Siam and the Philippines would leave by air on Monday.

The mission consists of Mr. Joseph Ruckinski, Loan Officer, who will head it Mr. Antonin Pasch, Chief Economist, Mr. William M. Gilmartin of the Economic Department and William Frazer of the Loan Department.

It will go first to the Philippines.

Other members of the mission will continue to Thailand where they will be joined by Mr. J. Tomen Lund, Agricultural Specialist in the Bank Loan Department, Mr. H. E. Tolly, of the Economic Department, Mr. M F Ryan, Railway consultant and Mr. W. N. McLeod, Engineering Consultant.

The mission will stay two weeks in the Philippines reviewing the economic and financial position.

The party will arrive in Siam about January one and stay about six weeks studying the financial position of Siam and its development programme including the reconstruction of Siam's war damaged railways and an irrigation project in the Chao Phya river.

INDIAN AGENT IN MALAYA

Special Powers To Be Abolished

SINGAPORE, Dec. 3 (PTI): The special powers of the Agent to the Government of India in Malaya allowing him to inspect, investigate or enquire into the conditions of Indian labour in Malaya are to be abolished by a Bill to be introduced in the next meeting of the Malayan Federal Legislative Council, according to the Kuala Lumpur staff correspondent of the British-owned 'Straits Times'.

The Attorney-General, Mr. S. Fosterssutton explained to the correspondent that these powers were given in view of a former agreement of the Government of India to facilitate immigration of Indian labour. This agreement of the Government of India to facilitate immigration of Indian labour. This agreement was ended by the Government of India in 1938 when further immigration was prohibited, the Attorney-General added.

KISAN CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3 (PTI): Mr. N. V. Naidu, General Secretary of the Bharat Kisan Congress, announces that a conference of the Kisan workers who are organising the Kisan Congress in different provinces will be held on Dec. 17 and 18 at New Delhi under the presidentship of Prof. N. G Ranga, President of the Bharat Kisan Congress.

U. N. Children's Fund

NEW YORK, Dec. 3. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has denied "irresponsible statements" that the Fund was to be wound up soon.

Only the United Nations general assembly, which created the fund in December, 1946, could proclaim its dissolution.

ALL INDIA BEE KEEPERS' CONFERENCE

NANDGAD, Dec. 2, (PTI): Mr. J. Nijalingappa, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and members of the Congress Working Committee inaugurating the Eleventh All India Bee keepers Conference and exhibition this afternoon said that along with the development of science in the world man had failed to develop his morality. "We have reduced ourselves to the extent of being laughed at by the beasts and bees" Mr. Nijalingappa said.

The meeting took place in Gandhi Gram Nandgad in a specially decorated pandal. Delegates from all over the country including officials and non-officials attented.

Mr. Vaikunth Lal Mehta, Finance Minister Government of Bombay, who presided over the Conference said that Government of Bombay had realised the utility of the development of this industry and had decided to spend two lakhs of rupees more in 10 more districts especially in Belgaum Dharwar and Karwar. He added that honey collecting was not the only intention of bee keeping in as much as bees helped directly in the fertilization of crops and fruits. Since the Conference was meeting for the first time in a village he urged villageers to take the best opportunity of collecting information leading to the development of such industries in their respective places.

Mr. Aragavi, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

Mr. Viswanathan, bee expert, Bombay Government, read out numerous messages among which were those received from Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Premiers and Governors of all provinces, Central Ministers Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sri K. G. Neogy, Shri R. R. Dewakar, and Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Commons Pass Canada Bill

LONDON, Dec. 2, (PTI-Reuter): The House of Commons today passed the North America Bill through all its stages.

The Bill gives to the Canadian Federal Parliament power to amend the Canadian constitution in matters lying solely within the jurisdiction of that Parliament, without reference to the United Kingdom Parliament.

It had already been passed by the House of Lords and now only awaits the formal royal assent to become law.

KONNI ZILLIACUS NO MORE PRO-SOVIET

LONDON, Dec. 2 (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. Konni Zilliacus, Independent Labour member of Parliament tonight announced his resignation from the Pro-Soviet British Peace Committee.

In his statement Mr. Zilliacus said the Iexecutive of the Peace Committee had "landed themselves in hopeless contradictions and confusion by making the case against the anti-Soviet anti-Communist Anglo-American cold war and in the same breath defending the Cominform Soviet cold war against Yugoslavia."

ENTERING INDIA WITHOUT PERMITS

3 Pakistani Muslims Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Decemoer 4.

Reports have reached here that a number of Pakistani Muslims are entering the places and towns on borders of Gujerat without any permits from Suigram or Banaskantha on the morder of North Gujerat.

It is further learnt three Pakistani Muslims were arrested recently in this connection. It is alleged that they carried on espionage activities.

13 DETENUS RELEASED

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 2, (P.T.I.): Thirteen persons detained in connection with anti-Golwalkar demonstrations last month were released yesterday.

Public Speaking Made Easy

SEVEN TIPS TO HOLD AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND

I AM going to let you in on a secret that will make it easy for you to speak in public immediately. Did I find it in some book? No. Was it taught to me in college? No. I had to discover it gradually, and slowly, through years of trial and error Stated in simple words, it is this: Don't spend ten minutes or ten hours preparing a talk. Spend ten years, says Dale Carnegie in "Coronet".

Deep Desire

Don't attempt to speak about anything until you have earned the right to talk about it through long study or experience. Talk about something that you know, and you know that you know. Talk about something that has aroused your interest. Talk about something that you have a deep desire to communicate to your listeners.

To illustrate, let's take the case of Gay Kellogg, a housewife of Roselle, New Jersey. Gay had never made a speech in public before she joined my class in New York. She was terrified: she feared that public speaking might be a hidden art way beyond her abilities. Yet at the fourth session of the course she made an impromptu talk that held the classroom audience in the palm of her hand.

I asked her to speak on "The Biggest Regret of My Life." Six minutes later, the listerners could hardly keep the tears back. Her talk went like this:

"The biggest regret of my life is that I never knew a mother's love. My mother died when I was only six years old. I was brought up by a succession of aunts and relatives who were so absorbed in their own children that they had no time for me. I never stayed with any of them very long. They never took any real interest in me, or gave me any affection.

"I knew I wasn't wanted by any of them. Even as a little child I could feel it. I often cried myself to sleep because of loneliness. The deepest desire of my heart was to have someone ask to see my report card from school. But no one ever did; no one cared. All I craved as a little child was love—and no one ever gave it to me."

Had Mrs. Kellogg spent ten years preparing that talk? No. She had spent 20 years. She had been preparing herself to make that talk when she cried herself to sleep as a little child. She had tapped a gusher of memories and feelings deep down inside her. No wonder she held her audience spellbound.

Poor Talks

Poor talks are usually the ones that are written and memorized and sweated over and made artificial. A poor speaker, like a poor swimmer, gets taut and tense and twist himself up into knots—and defeats his own purpose. But, even a man with no unusual speaking ability can make a superb talk if he will speak about something that has deeply stirred him.

Do beginning speakers know that? Do they look inside themselves for topics? No; they are more likely to look inside a magazine. Some years ago, I met in the sub-way a woman who was discouraged because she was making little progress in a public-speaking course I asked her what she had talked about the previous week. I discovered that she had talked about whether Mussolini should be permitted to invade Ethiopia.

She had gotten her information from a weekly news magazine. She had read the article twice. I asked her if she had some special interest in the subject, and she said "No". I then asked her why she had talked about it.

"Well," she replied, "I had to talk about something, so I chose that subject."

I said to her: "Madame, I would listen with interest if you spoke about how to rear children or how to make a dollar go the farthest in shopping; but neither I nor anyone else would have the slightest desire to hear you try to interpret Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. You don't know enough about it to merit our respect."

Many students of speaking are like that woman. They want to get their subjects out of a book or a magazine rather than out of their own knowledge and convictions

Ideal Procedure

You are prepared right now to make at least a dozen good talks—talks that no one else on earth could make except you, because no one else has ever had precisely the same experiences. What are these subjects? I don't know. But you do. So carry a sheet of paper with you for a few weeks and write down, as you think of them, all the subjects that you are now prepared to talk about through experience—subjects such as "The Biggest Regret of My Life," "My Biggest Ambition," and "Why I Liked (or Disliked) School." You will be surprised how quickly this list will grow.

Talking about your own experiences is obviously the quickest way to develop courage and self-confidence. But later you will want to talk about other subjects. What subjects? And where can you find them? Everywhere.

I once asked a class of executives that I was training for the New York Telephone Company to jot down every idea for a speech that occurred to them during the week. It was November. One man saw Thanksgiving Day featured in red on his calendar and spoke about the many things he had to be thankful for. Another man saw some pigeons on the street. That gave him an idea. He spent a couple of evenings in the public library and gave a talk about pigeons that I shall never forget.

But the prize winner was a man who had seen a bedbug crawling up a man's collar in the subway. He went to the library, uncovered some startling facts about bedbugs, and gave us a talk that I still remember after 15 years.

Why don't you carry a "scribbing book"? Then, if you are irritated by a discourteous clerk, jot down the word "Discourtesy." Then try to recall two or three other striking examples of discourtesy. Pick the best one and tell us what we ought to do about it. Presto! You have a two-minute talk on Discourtesy.

Don't attempt to speak on some world-shaking problem like "The Atomic Bomb." Take something simple—almost anything will do, provided the idea gets you, instead of you getting the idea. Once you begin to look for topics for talks, you will find them everywhere—in the home, the office, the street.

Seven Rules

Here are seven rules that will help immensely in preparing your speeches,

1. DON'T WRITE OUT YOUR TALKS

Why? Because if you do, you will use written language instead of easy, conversational language; and when you stand up to talk, you will probably find yourself trying to remember what you wrote down. That will keep you from speaking with naturalness and sparkle

2. NEVER MEMORIZE A TALK, WORD FOR WORD

If you do, you are almost sure to forget it; and the audience will probably be glad, for nobody wants to listen to a canned speech. Even if you don't forget it, you will have a faraway look in your eyes and a faraway ring in your voice. If you are afraid you will forget what you want to say, then make brief notes and hold them in your hands and glance at them occasionally.

3. FILL YOUR TALK WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

By far the easiest way to make a talk interesting is to fill it with examples. Years ago, a Congressman made a stormy speech accusing the government of wasting money by printing useless pamphlets. He illustrated what he meant by a pamphlet on "The Love Life of the Bullfrog." I would have forgotten that speech years ago if it hadn't been for that one specific illustration.

4. KNOW FORTY TIMES AS MUCH ABOUT YOUR SUBJECT AS YOU CAN USE.

The late Ida Tarbell, one of America's most distinguished biographers, told me that years ago while in London, she received a cable from McClure's Magazine asking her to write a two-page article on the Atlantic cable. Miss Tarbell interviewed the London manager of the Atlantic cable and got all the information she actually needed for a 500-word article. But she didn't stop there.

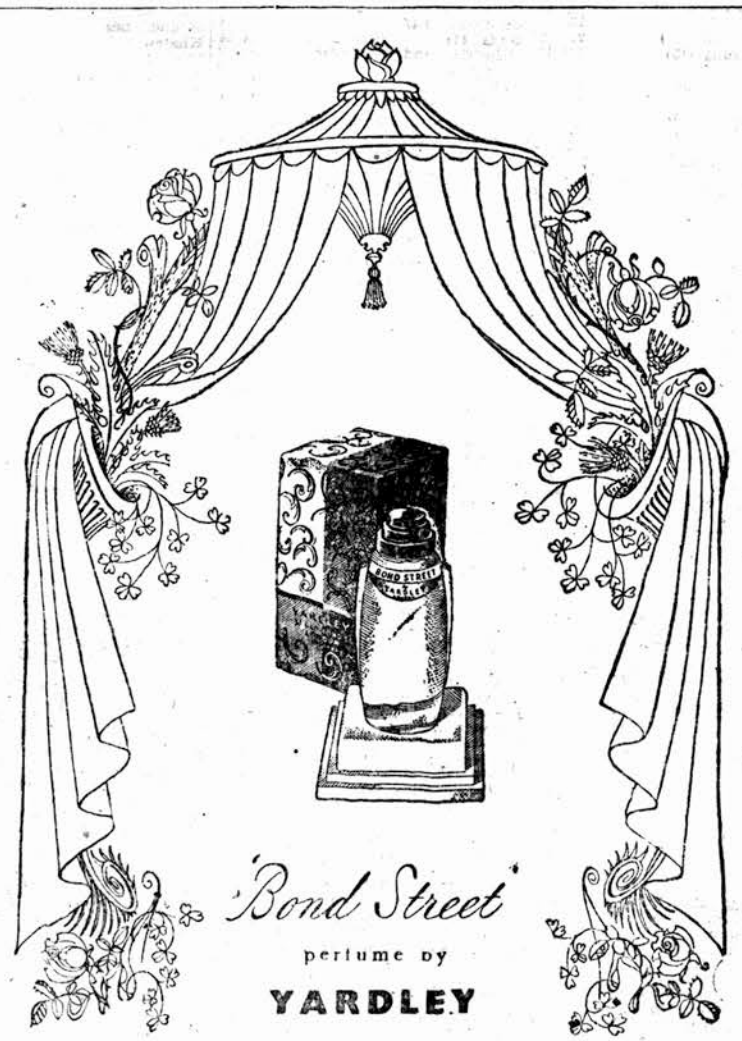
She went to the British Museum library and read articles and books about the cable, and the biography of Cyrus West Field, the man who laid it. She studied cross sections of cables on display in the British Museum; then visited a factory on the outskirts of London and saw cables being manufactured.

Reserve Power

"When I finally wrote those two pages," Miss Tarbell said, "I had enough material to write a small book. But that vast amount of material which I had and did not use enabled me to write what I did write with confidence and clarity and interest. It gave me reserve power."

Ida Tarbell had learned through years of experience that she had to earn the right to write even 500 words. The same principle goes for speaking. Make yourself something of an au-

(Continued On Page 30)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Sharp Rise In Bombay Dyeing Shares

TATA STEELS QUIETLY STEADY WITH RESTRICTED BUSINESS

BOMBAY, December 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially open for one hour today and during this brief period, a fair amount of business was done. The note worthy development was a sharp rise in Pombay Dyeing shares on expectation of issue of bonus shares.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened unchanged at Rs. 1442/8 and improved at Rs. 1445/- under scattered buying but thereafter ruled quiet under restricted profit taking and declined at Rs. 1438/12. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 297/- and declined at Rs. 296/-. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 29/11.

Bombay Dyeing's opened at Rs. 1037/8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1038/12 and moved up at Rs. 1056/4 under active buying and increased short covering. Kohinoor shares were steady at Rs. 281/- while Svadeshi Mill shares were unchanged at Rs. 267/-. Scindia shares were done at Rs. 13/10.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1056	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	280	8
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	268	0
Central India Mills (6)	245	0
Simplex Mills (6-6)	188	0
New Great Eastern (8)	140	12
Indore (8-3)	120	0
Gokak Mills (12)	257	8
Century Spinning (15)	233	12
Swan Mills (20)	304	8
Indian Bleaching (6)	137	0
Finlay Mills (15)	257	0
Morarji Gokuldas (8)	455	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	226	4
Mever (12)	107	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	11 6
India United Ord. (0-13-0)	11	11 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	13
Madhusudan Mills (15)	175	0
Podar (8)	131	4
Khatau Makanji (5)	171	0
Svadeshi Coupon	66	8

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord (14)	296	8
Tata Steel Defd (64-13)	1437	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	138	0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	144	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	342	8
Belapur Sugar (9)	207	8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	33	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	11
Premier Construction	85	8
Tata Chemical	12	7
Tata Oil (2)	49	0
Indian Iron (6-12)	29	12
Bengal Steel (0-12)	22	0
British Indian Corp. (0-9)	8	15
Indian Copper	2	5 3
Wimco	199	2
Alcock	248	12

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power (6) XD	1472	8
Andhra Valley (30) XD	1408	12
Tata Hydro (3) XD	151	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone Mills (5)	55	0
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	2910	0
Kuria XD	122	8
Colaba (12)	115	8
New City (1)	160	0
Minerva (12)	137	8
Bradbury (12)	475	0
Bharucha Deft. (0-4)	5	0
Bharat Mills (8)	29	4
Mysore (4)	164	8
Model Mills (12-3)	181	4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	697	8
Vishnu Cotton	225	0
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	223	12
Sholapur Mills (200)	2860	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-3)	49	4
Ahmedabad Advance	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	32	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	36	0
Shrinivas Mills (8)	183	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-9)	125	0
Ahmedabad New	73	0
Surat Electric (2-3)	127	8
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	8
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (8)	135	10
Bombay Suburban XR	149	8
Bombay Suburban New	85	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1737	8
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	432	8
Central Bank (1-8)	77	4
Central Bank New (8)	78	0
Bank of India (4) XD	167	8
Union (0-3)	7	1
Baroda	117	4
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	41	0
United Commercial (8)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	305	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4250	
Empire (10)	541	4
New India (1-7)	56	8
Jupiter (0-12)	12	8
Vulcan (00-10)	11	12
Indian Mercantile (2)	38	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1)	14	14
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	14	0

RAILWAY SHARES

C.P. (1-14) XD	114	8

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	218	12
Bombay Burma New (5)	122	8
Burma Petrol	1	5
Mackenzie (6)	65	0
Port Canning (3)	60	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	373	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	83	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38	12
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B S.)	131	4
United Motor	28	0
Associated Cement New (2)	138	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	32	2
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	195	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1230	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1305	0
Hydro Electric (7)	127	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	237	8
Central India (5)	655	0
Swadeshi Mills	127	8
Vishnu Mills (7)	645	0
Lakshmi Mills	260	0
Khatau	100	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	0
Podar Mills (4)	105	10
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	105	10
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre Construction First	103	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	97	8
Amalgamated	115	8
Habib	72	9
Tata Chemical	122	8
Walchandnager	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	122	8
Mysore Mill	80	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	103	8
Guia Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	8

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	115	0
Gold Mohor	310	0
New Kaiser Hind	305	0
Sajjan Mills	155	0
Osmanshahi (16)	240	0
Azamshahi	270	0
Air Services	3	11
Air India Tata	60	0
Hind Motors	4	15
India Steam	7	15

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The local Produce market was steady today with buying by professional bulk in Groundnuts. A single deal of 600 tons was reported. It is understood that Groundnut Oil export permits are issued by Saurashtra Government which is having depressing effect on oil prices. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts .... Rs.	35	12	0
Bold Ready	34	11	0
Bold January	34	11	0
Bold December	34	11	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	4	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	19	12	0
Oil December	19	10	0
Oil January	19	7	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	0	0
Bold	34	11	0
February-March	32	12	0
Small	33	12	0
Oil	20	12	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	24	4	0
Ready	24	8	0

Tata Iron And Steel Production

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited. Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November, 1949 was:—

		Tons.
Pig Iron		82,800
Steel Ingots		83,600
FINISHED STEEL—		
Semis for sale	10,300	
Finished	54,700	
Total		65,000

LONDON WHEAT

London, Dec. 2.

Australia Wheat 128 Dec.-Jan

LONDON BULLION

London, Dec. 2.

London: Silver Spot and Forward 64d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £12-8-0.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 3.

The local Bullion market was quiet to-day on increased buying by professional operators. It appears that in due course there will be sales of both Gold and Silver.

Magsar delivery Silver opened at Rs. 172 and after declining at Rs. 171/8 steadied at Rs. 171/10. Ready Silver was offered at Rs. 171/2. Magsar delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113 and improved at Rs. 113/4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113/12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	172	3	0
Magsar delivery	172	7	0
Ready Gold	113	12	0
Magsar delivery	113	4	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, December 2.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 1st December 1949	76,282 bales.
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1949 to 1st December 1949	223,077 bales.
Same period last year	332,902 bales.
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Dec. 1949	387,461 bales.
Same time last year	578,607 bales.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1349 cent points below New York May delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 2.

December	30.08+08
March	30.12+13
May	29.99+04
July	29.65+04
October	28.18+02
Middling Spot	30 73+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 2.

December	30.01+05
March	30.08+11
May	29.96+03
July	29.58+02
Middling Spot	29.65+05

New York Cotton: March Highest 30.15 at 14.59 hours Lowest 30.01 at 11.58 hours.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec. 2.

KARNAK—	
January	74.00+30
March	73.40+55
May	72.50+05
ASHMOUNI—	
December	71.57+112
February	70.50+110
April	68.50+ 55

LONDON STOCKS

London, Dec. 2.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	73
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	95-3/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	108
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec 1st 1952	94-1/16
Chartered Bank of India	9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	88-1/2
National Bank of India	32-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Fxchange are officially placed at 6,184.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

Bombay, Dec. 3.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 237/8 40
Apollo 2/2/11/6
Bharat 29/4
Bombay Dyeing 1037/8 56/4 55
Bradbury Ord 275
C. India 242 41 45
Colaba 115/8
E Textiles 226/4
Elphinstone Ord. 55
Elphinstone Pref 106
Finlay 257 55/8 57
Gokak 256 57/8
I. U. Defd 1/13
L U. Ord 11/11 11/9/6 11/12 11/11/6
Indore 120
Kohinoor 279 78 80/8
Model 181/4
New Great 140
Sassoon Cotton 16/6 16/8
Simplex 180 78 86
Svadeshi 266 64 68
Swan 304/8
Tata Mills 49/4
Vishnu 225

STEAMER

B Steam 218/12
Scindia 13/11 13/8 13/11

BANKS

Baroda 117/4
Central 77/4 77/8 77/4
Central New 78
Imperial Old 1737/8
Imperial New 432/8
India 167/8
Union 7/2.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 125-10 25
Andhra 1408-12
Suburban 148-12 49-6
Hydro 151-4 51
Power 1472-8

INSURANCE

Jupiter 12-8
New India 56-8

STEEL

B. Steel 21-15 22-1 22
I. Iron 29-13 29-14 29-12
Tata Defd. 1440 43-12 30 42-8 37-8
„ Ord 297 95-8 97 96-8
„ IInd Pref 138 38-4 38

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 248-12
A.C.C. 144-4 43-8 44
Belapur 206 5-8 7-8
B. B. Old 342-8 43-12 41-4 42-8
„ New 122-8
„ Petrol 1-5
B.I.C. 8-15
Dena Trust 16-4
I. Bleaching 138
I. Copper 2-5-3
P Const 85-8 85 85-8
Shivrajpur 33
Tata Chem 12-6 12-5 12-7
„ Pref 122-8
„ Oil 49 48-12 49
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Svadeshi Coupon 66-8 65-8

THE ROMANCE OF THE T. V. A.

Great Human Story Behind Mighty Project

By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

MUCH has been written about the Tennessee Valley Authority, or T.V.A. as it is called, in America. There are few amongst the reading public who are not familiar with this project. But to most it is just an interesting engineering project conceived and realised by the State, one of the few of its kind in America, a land predominantly of private enterprise, where public utilities are all controlled by private companies. Hence T.V.A. has been somewhat of a novelty and an experiment. But it is really much more.

It is a veritable epic, a great and growing experience to the people of the valley, a romance worked out of their hopes and fears, their scepticism and optimism. It is not in terms of the magnitude of the brick and mortar, the size of the electrical gadgets and power generators that the greatness or the value of the T.V.A. is to be measured. But in relationship to the day to day life of the people, the infinite little but significant changes wrought in the life of the valley and its inhabitants. That is in sooth the real tale of the T.V.A. and its national importance.

Nature Subdued

Power has been there from the beginning of man's time—even before—when it lay dormant like the Sleeping Beauty waiting for man's magical touch to galvanise it to undreamed of action. Gradually by grappling with it, man subdued it to its control. Projects now represent in people's minds the power of man over his environment.

But the T.V.A. represents something more, it is the symbol of a co-operative power, the sweet order which is wrought out of fathomless confusion by the simple process of co-operation of big men and little men, of unlettered men and university graduates, with simple faith in each other and in their labour, the symbol of their unity. The construction work brought along with it many new institutions that instilled new interests in the local community and stimulated in it new responsibilities. The job in itself inspired self-esteem. It made their imaginations soar and awakened a new consciousness of developing powers. They responded to the new and varied activities with alert eagerness.

T.V.A. was born when America's fortune tide was low, during the great depression, when it was felt that the widely spreading distress could be avoided only by the use of the Federal Power to bring relief to the citizens. Private enterprise was practically paralysed and State power seemed inadequate. Out of this long night of travail emerged this project like the light of hope.

Its authority was so used that instead of doing things for people it enabled people to do things for themselves. These small isolated communities are proud and would rather be poor than dependent. To them essence of T.V.A. lay in its being the road to independence. The benefits they got were a fair exchange in return for strong muscle and deft skill.

Alluring Setting

The very setting for the T.V.A. is alluring. It satisfies the yearning for drama and the desire for peace. The springs and rivuletes of the mountains yield water in abundance, which the river proudly carries away in its bosom. The plateau is green, brown and gray according to the seasons. On the west it gives way to slopes of green, of luscious orchards and beauteous cattle, down to the stretches of the blue-grass, and finally to silky cotton and the old old plantations.

The carefree rushing water is almost a mood of abandon of nature. But man can nevertheless bring it under his sway; determine the time and manner of its passage; push it through turbines to produce electric power; release it in such fashion as to make it navigable for ships, manipulate its force to permit it from crossing the soil. Yet however great the magnitude of the machine, however stupendous the engineering feat, its value and importance can only be measured in terms of the relationship of all these to human lives, when the quality of these lives can be raised to match the high power quality of the construction and of the grandeur of nature's setting; when mechanisation touches the very heart of the people to tremble with their weariness and melt with their relaxed limbs and heaving breaths. For when human levels of living and working and the creative abilities of people are free, then does one truly prepare for peace and for the defence of this peace.

T.V.A. had been instructed by the Congress to promote the "economic and social well-being of the people living in the said river basin." The T.V.A. decided on getting electricity to every farm. It saw no reason why a 20th century farmer should function like a 19th century one. It began to buy up phosphate reserves and produce fertilizer materials, finding out the cheapest processes, for it thought not in commercial terms of chemicals and materials but more in their relationship to land, crop, animals and people's lives.

Altered Process

The old system of fertilizers production had proved wasterful, for land was commonly fertilised with commercial fertilizers which meant going round in a vicious circle. As the land grew poorer, the farm production got less, the farmer's income fell. He therefore tilled more land, bought more nitrates to grow more, which in turn meant a fall in price of the raw material. But the T.V.A. altered this process. The people were on the contrary encouraged to grow their own nitrate.

The demonstration farm usually attracted the attention of farmers for miles around. In fact the entire community became interested in it. When favourable results showed, the others avidly copied the process. This often led to area demonstrations in which a number of farms participated, sometimes the area running to as much as ten thousand acres. The advantage of such co-operative work was obvious. What an individual could not achieve, the community could; and where an individual could not afford to invest singly, a group of farmers could buy threshers, grading equipment, top quality bulls and the like, as also derive the best advantage in the marketing. This stimulated almost an epidemic in co-operative farming.

This "white magic" as the fertiliser is termed was said to make 3 blades of grass grow where one used to and that too even on rough and rocky ground. On the average, there was an increase of more than 30 per cent in the production of foods in the demonstration farms.

Farm demonstrations have increased hay production by 1/3; small grain by 2/3; corn by 1/4; cotton and tobacco by one half with hardly any increase in acreage; milk sales by one half, eggs sales by one half, fruit and vegetables by one half, with hardly any increase in labour force. Here are poured out a variety of whirling materials: rayon, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, phosphorus, methyl alcohol, acetic acid, metal dies, ferro-alloys, fibres and a host of other things.

The fact that these methods are becoming countrywide is even more encouraging. Between 1935 and 1945, forty-three thousand demonstration farmsheds sprang up in 28 States covering a total area of 6,375,000 acres. They have been busy building furnaces while side by side preparing maps; collecting data on streamflow and silting; prospecting for construction materials while co-operating with forest services to conserve timber resources.

What It Did

Truly did one of the members of the T.V.A. Board fervently wish these "Dams to have the honesty and beauty of a fine tool, for T.V.A. is a tool to do a job for men in a democracy." These dams have converted parts of the valley into a land of lakes, where there were few before. They possess water enough to cover half of Tennessee State and provide 650 miles of river channel—which means generating enough electricity for more than half a million consumers through municipalities and co-operatives. It has increased river traffic from 32,658,951 ton miles in 1933 to 161,469,344 ton miles by 1943, which is but the beginning.

The T.V.A. in its 13 years of existence, has never hesitated to try new methods, new machines and new ideas. One of its striking characteristics has been a willingness to explore any line of research if it seemed to offer a reasonable possibility of enabling the T.V.A. to do a better job in the unified development of the Tennessee Valley region. While public attention has been focussed on spectacular dam building and widely publicised electric power operations, substantial number of vital research projects have forged ahead practically unnoticed.

Many of the machines, methods and processes which have been devised and expanded by the T.V.A. were entirely new; others were adaptations of work originated elsewhere and modified to fit the problems of the region.

Checked Malaria

Little known is the T.V.A.'s contribution to a blending of medical science with engineering and industrial chemistry. One of the fields in which it has made a successful showing is in combating malaria. Improvised methods of spraying and dusting from the T.V.A.'s department of Health have been brought into operation along the T.V.A.'s 26 great artificial lakes, while its technicians sway training planes into Malaria welfare. As a matter of fact during the war the T.V.A. converted sway planes for dusting and spraying the Pacific malarial areas and logically enough when the UNRRA started work, it enlisted the T.V.A.'s services to equip planes to be used in malaria-control work in Greece and the Balkans. The T.V.A. has been able to play this noble role in such distant lands because of its very successful experiments in eliminating malaria from its own Valley.

Equally humanitarian is the valuable experiment which is being carried on to find out the relation of human health to soil fertility involving roughly about 80 farms are divided into two groups, those using soil mineral fertilizers and the other left unfertilized. Periodical medical examinations are made, with dietary records on food consumption and chemical analysis of foods.

The T.V.A. also experiments in manufacturing industrial objects out of the Valley's resources. One such recent product is tanning used in the manufacture of leather obtained out of waste which used to be burned for fuel, such as pine bark or oak from the saw mill slab file. It also tries its hand at the manufacture of the small threshing machines for small hilly farms, which can be towed like trailers to scattered and remote fields; low-cost barn-hay driers, the special merit of which lies in its preserving the carotene content denoted by green colour and retain nutrition value by practically eliminating leaf shattering. The U.S. Department of agriculture, grading hay found 88 per cent of the Tennessee Valley farm provide grade 1 and 2 as against only 35 per cent from the rest of that trade.

Fish Production

Research in fishing has been another feature which has led not only to the preservation but an increase in fish from 45 to 50 fold. Similarly a T.V.A. method of bonding mica sheets has enabled the American produced "Green Mica" as distinguished from the foreign-imported "ruby-mica" to be equal in performance to the latter when the "Green-mica" was being rejected as useless.

At a time when timber was going out of business due to rapid liquidation of forests, the T.V.A. forests came to the rescue and actually today 20,000 more acres have been brought under forest cultivation. There are 14 million acres of forest and together with industries that support a hundred thousand persons, and contributing dol. 100 million to the annual income of the region. The foresters run 400 demonstration areas on private property and more are being established, representing all shades of woodlands, from small farm woodlets of a few acres to extensive commercial timber tracts.

Community co-operatives have been organised especially for growing vegetable under which the growers estimate that they are reaping 50 cwts. more a bushel than they did under individual cultivation.

The practice of using portable overhead irrigation on farm crops has been on the increase, showing increased net returns varying from dol. 15 to dol. 90 per acre as a result.

All these activities give some passing yet vivid picture of the splendid work the T. V. A. is doing to provide for the unified development of all the resources of this Valley region. These projects provide new or increased income to the farmers and other settlers of the Valley provided a definite incentive to enable them to co-operate more fully and effectively in the various programmes launched from time to time to conserve the wealth inherent in the soil, minerals and forests even while developing their potential riches for the welfare of the entire valley community; and incidentally even while helping themselves these humble folks of the land have succeeded in marking their impress on the world at large.

Lesson To People

These miracles have been wrought mostly through local labour, whose imaginations have been stirred by new pictures and expanding prospects. Above all they have tasted the sweet fruits of orderly disciplined execution of large-scale planning through co-operative effort. Job-training, general adult education, library service, new modes of recreation, refrigerators owned by the community—all these have come to stay and become part of their life.

The T. V. A. in a way seemed to take the people into partnership rather than oppress them. As the T. V. A. Report for 1936 stated "Final success is as much a matter of general consent as of initiative." For the real aim is to make power serve the little men of whom the world is composed make the independent labour of each productive, lend their lives dignity and beauty.

Power must be built for the use of raising dairy cattle on a far away farm, for the gardener on a mountain side, for community gadgets for production to save the drudgery of the house-wife, give the helpless and old a break, the bed-ridden the comforts of a radio. For such it is that power is wanted—for creativeness and freedom.

For behind the steel and concrete is the real moving human story of the people whose lives have been transformed. For had the T. V. A. been diverted to serve only the giant industries, it would have by-passed the little man in his cabin and on the farm.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A SCHOOL in the desert where John the Baptist lived and wandered ("a voice crying in the wilderness), a school without buildings, blackboards, books or desks, but eagerly attended by about 2,000 boys and girls, is described by Willem Van Vliet in the UNESCO Courier.

It is an Arab refugee school attached to a camp at El Shune near the Dead Sea This "school" has no equipment whatever. There are no buildings within a distance of 50 miles. The younger pupils have tents but the rest are taught in the open air; yet not even the scorching desert sun can diminish the education hunger of these young Arabs as they squat in classes on the baking sand.

Teacher and pupils alike have to show great resource, because there is nothing to write on. Writing lessons are replaced by spelling, and arithmetic has to be done mentally.

The only "desk", when Mr. Willem Van Vliet went there was a soapbox belonging to the headmaster, Mr. Fattah Nounih, who also had the only writing material, two notebooks, which were nearly full.

Mr. Van Vliet, a UNESCO worker, took notes of the equipment this valiant school needed; 32 blackboards, 6,000 copybooks, 2,000 pencils, Arab readers, English New Method Readers, "and a school bell, please" wistfully added Mr. Nounih.

Mr. Van Vliet thought he was joking. "Do you really want me to note that, too?" he asked. "Oh, yes!" replied the headmaster. "A school bell is most essential"

"Two weeks later", writes Mr. Van Vliet. "when I had returned to Paris, I could hear Mr Nounih's insistent voice: 'and a school bell, please'. A school bell! It seemed such a bizarre request. A school bell ringing in the wilderness".

UNESCO together with the Lord Mayor of London's Appeal for Children, and the Norwegian UNAC, have provided over 11,000 of the refugee children with desks and other needs. But more than 15,000 children are still attending schools which have no equipment, and another 150,000 receive no instruction at all.

These are indeed voices crying in the wilderness, asking for youth's birthright of education.

Showing Pity

His enthusiasm seemed to over-flow the subject, 'Pity', writes Mohan Nadkarni.

He coughed, adjusted his collar, swept the classroom with his searching eyes, and then coughed again.

"Pity is heavenly", he began to work up the subject with gesture and accent. They say that he had been an actor once. "It blesseth both, those who give and those who receive. To brighten the days of an unhappy man, a wretched vagrant, a sinless outcast, Pity is the only sunlight. It is.....".

The avalanche of his emotion stopped. His eyes became distorted and he shouted, "You there! You fool, wouldn't you listen to me? You little dirty brat, I will punish you mercilessly, by God, I will..... Yes, where were we, boys?"

Rama could not help looking outside. A little one of the crows with its tender, red mouth, was soliciting its mother for food. How its little mouth quivered! Its helpless wings created a faint flutter to no purpose like a man's vain boast. When would the mother-bird feed its young one?—Rama thought: They say that the ONE who gives a mouth also gives something to fill it with. Then why..?

"It's the staff and support of every religion. High above any moral code that man has devised, miles ahead of any civilization...."His hand shot up in the air, his eyes registered a glassy, unflinching stare, and then he shouted louder and louder until his neck bulged like a balloon and the little blue veins peeped through the thin covering....."Grander and nobler than any emotions, human or divine, is Pity No time, no place is good enough to use in the cause of Pity.....Rama, you little scoundrel! why are you looking outside?"

Try This One

Ask your friend to select any domino he pleases and, while he is hiding it from you, ask him to multiply by two the points at one end. Either end will do; then add five, and multiply the total by five. Next he is to add the points at the other end and to tell you the total. You will then tell him what points were on the domino he chose.

All you have to do is to substract 25 from the total he gives you, and the two digits left give the required numbers Thus, if he chooses the 6-3, he would multiply, say, 6 by 2; add 5; then multiply by 5; next he would add the points at the other end, 3, giving a total of 88. From this figure you substract 25, leaving 63. The domino he selected was the 6-3. It works just the same if he had first multiplied 3 by 2.

DUPLICATE DRAWINGS

Here is a good ways of making copies of a drawing or design.

Get a sheet of thin transparent celluloid. Now sand-paper down one side to a smooth ground-glass surface.

Using the sheet like tracing paper trace the design in pencil on the rough surface. Now turn the celluloid over on to a sheet of paper and rub the top part with a hard, smooth object like the bowl of a spoon.

At least half a dozen excellent impressions can be taken off one tracing in this way.

FIGURES!

Have you ever tried juggling with figures? You can do a lot of interesting little tricks, like this addition below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
							Add	2

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

NEVER BE SORRY—

For doing your best.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For being generous to an enemy.
For keeping your promises.

ONE BETTER

Teacher: If you had good brains, what would you invent?

Dhiru: Something that would do my lessons if I just pressed a button, Sir.

Teacher: You lazy boy! Now you, Dhanu, are not so lazy. What would you invent?

Dhanu: Something to press the button, Sir!

KEEPING MICE

Dear Dada—I can tell you a good way to keep mice away from the house: May I write it to you?

Yours, ZARINA,

Thanks, but we don't want to keep mice anywhere!

Between You And Me

"This is strictly between you and me!"

I know a friend who has a habit of repeating this sentence every time he talks to me, or to anyone else. He is a "gossip" by nature. He is very fond of telling tales. He knows jolly well he should not do this, and therefore, every time he tells a fresh yarn, he must prefix it with his usual "This is strictly between you and me!"

Nobody takes him seriously. Nobody trusts him. No secret is safe with him. And the result is that in a group of friends, he is a lone figure!

Can you keep a secret?

Perhaps you can, and perhaps you cannot. My mother often draws me to her side, and putting her arms around me whispers into my ear. I feel proud and elated. I am flattered to have been favoured with her confidence.

This is a good training. Wild horses cannot drag from me the purport of these few whispered words. I can keep a secret. Can you?

It is an accomplishment well worth cultivating. For you are a worthless friend—or foe?—if you cannot keep a secret—you are a danger to yourself and to those around you: a danger to your best friend and closest colleagues.

Homes are wrecked, hopes shattered, reputations ruined, and lives and careers marred by unkept secrets.

There was a friend of mine who just could not keep a secret. Once he let down a dearest friend of his by carelessly and unintentionally letting out the secret entrusted to him. It was somehow a fatal blow to the "dearest friend" because the latter was touchy and took to heart his "let-out" secret. In his desperation he left his home and his devoted parents, and from that day to this no one has been able to trace his whereabouts.

Of course, it was an accident, but then it nevertheless ruined what was once a happy home.

Truly the poet has said—

"Do thou thy precious secrets to no other lend;
Thy friend another has: beware of thy friend's friend!"

I have learnt expensive lessons by talking to "intimate friends" about talking sacred and secret, in strict confidence.

But no more I am learning! Today when someone begins, "It is dead secret"—It is strictly between you and me"—I change the subject. I uesd to enjoy this kind of gossip. Now I do not like it.

I can give you also this tip to remember always: Never dabble into secrets!

Red-Whiskered Bulbul

One of the common birds of India is the red-whispered bulbul. You may find it practically everywhere. It has a peculiar habit of making itself heard as well as seen, so it is just as well that it has a very pleasant musical voice.

Often you see it perched on bushes or on tall trees, from where you can get a good view of its tiny greyish head with the pointed black crest and the white cheeks with the red whisers. The upper plumage is dark brown, the lower is whitish. There is a distinct black band round its neck and a red patch at the base of the tail.

The bulbul is not much larger than a sparrow but it is a very smart sprightly handsome bird. The lady bird is equally bright and is generally seen with her mate. You must have seen bulbuls sitting in pairs on the telegraph wires and on treetops. They usually fly short distances but their flight is strong and you can actually hear it.

The red-whiskered bulbul's haunt must have often seen it sitting near a lake or a stream. It is fond of gardens too and it lives mainly on fresh fruits. Have you ever reared bulbuls? Of course, it is cruel to shut up birds in cages, for they love their freedom!

Bed-Time Causerie

It was Alexander Pope, England's foremost prose-poet who said: "Little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Even so is little learning.

One day Russie was puffed up over the medal he won in school as the best reader in his class. That evening, when he returned home, he ran straight to his old nurse and boasted to her saying, "Let's see if you can read as well as I do?"

The nurse who was a Madrasee woman, took the book from Russie and began looking at it. She turned it up-side down and began to scrutinise the closely printed pages. Finally, she stammered, "Why Missee Baba, I can not read for I don't know how to."

Amazed and elated, Russie ran to his father who was in the library reading. "Nanny does not know how to read," he announced, "and I just a little boy have already won a medal for it. I wonder how she feels looking at a book she can't read?"

Russie's father quietly took a volume from the book-shelves, then opened it. "Like this," he replied.

The book was in Chinese.

Russie felt ashamed. He dropped his head and stood looking at the carpet. From that day Russie remembered how much there was to learn and how little he knew. Whenever he felt like boasting and bragging about his success, he stopped short "Yes," he thought to himself, "I can't read Chinese!"

A QUICK CURE

A boy rushed into a drugstore and demanded a quick cure for a serious case of hiccoughs. The druggist promptly picked up a bottle and cracked it over the man's head. Down he went with a groan.

"What did you do that for?" he moaned.

The druggist smiled proudly. "You haven't got your hiccoughs any more, have you?" he gloated.

"It wasn't for me," gasped the boy. "I needed it for my sister. She is sitting in the car outside."

WISE SAYINGS

They can conquer who believe they can. Method will teach you to win time.
God sends nothing but what can be borne.
Mind employed is mind enjoyed.
Age considers, youth ventures.
There is no better counsellor than time.
A short cut is often a wrong cut.
Difficulties are meant to rouse, not courage.
A good laugh is sunshine in the house.
Let the ear despise nothing nor yet be too ready to believe.

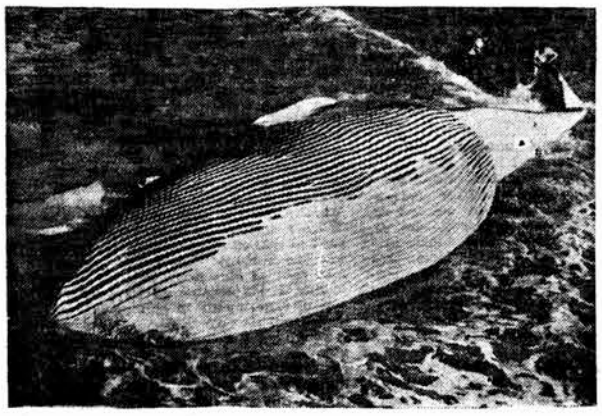
WHO AM I?

My first is in Donkey but not in Monkey;
My second is in eating but not in drinking;
My third is the twelfth letter of the alphabet
My fourth is in hour but not in Minute;
My last completes the name of a Capital;
Whose name you must have surely guessed by now.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

8 GULISTAN, D ROAD, BOMBAY 21.

WHALE OF A STORY



A 100-ton—100 foot—dead whale was hauled ashore at Democratic Point, Fire Island, Long Island. Coastguards m.n battle with the sea in an endeavour to attach hawsers to the stinking caracass.

Iron Curtain Has Holes

THE temperature is always 90 degrees or better in the cold war's shade where the intelligence services of the western allies wage a ceaseless battle of wits with the Russian bloc.

For the United States, one long prayed-for result of the hot and secret infighting has been that American intelligence has at last begun to come of age, thanks to the impetus of the newly authorized central intelligence agency (CIA) and a multimillion-dollar appropriation that does not have to be audited.

It can be reported from impeccable sources that U. S. efforts at this new international game already have thrown a big scare into communist ranks. Tied in with revelation of FBI undercover agents among their American comrades, the European Communists sometimes become panic-stricken with supicion that U. S. spies are everywhere.

Part of the fear arises from communist miscalculation of figuring the Americans are duplicating the Russian swarm system of multidinous informers. But mostly the red alarm comes from realization that the west has finally caught on to what was no secret at all.

This is that even communists are mortals, after all—with normal weaknesses, susceptibilities to persuation or bribery, and, above all, with human capacity to make mistakes for which they can be called to account.

Too many retrospectively correlated events of the last few months give solid support to the new communist respect for what they call the "espionage of the western imperialist." There are several significant incidents.

"EXPORT OR DIE"

Manchester Daily Dispatch

Major American Coup

The United States-operated German radio station Rias in Berlin popped out with a daily announcement of the names of German-Russian spies among the Germans of the Eastern Zone. This first major coup after congress okayed the CIA secret Kitty almost wrecked the Russian informer system in Soviet Germany.

Working together, Americans, French, Austrians and Italians sealed the Alpine route of emergency Soviet money shipments into Italy, the route used since Yugoslavia became unreliable to the Kremlin. The communist party in Italy has had to depend more and more on its own resources.

Communist political and propaganda moves initiated in the closely supervised states behind the iron curtain no lonfger come as a shock to foreign offices of the west. A radio network from communist capitals—Sofia, Bucharest, Prague, Budapest—reports red moves moment by moment to a western co-ordinating center.

The piecemeal reports are immediately whirled through an analytic centrifuge, as it were, and the essential facts fitted together. This fast double-checking tips off the west to projected Russian steps through exploiting the very workings of international communism. The Russians necessarily must pepare each puppet for the next move in a programme. Ordinarily protected by censorship, they are nonetheless forced to show their hand within the satellites.

British Spy Is Best Protected

The spy scares in the communist countries, in particular Hungary and Czechoslovakia, are no illusion though the commies dress up the purported cases to suit their own propaganda ends. The reds are wailing because they still naively believed that all the information pipelines were exclusively for their own use.

If American intelligence has improved tremendously over the much-advertised Oss (office of strategic services) of world war II, it is not alone due to the co-ordinating authority of the CIA.

The underlying reasons have been, first the development in the Americans of a capacity to evalute information and second, the close collaboration (and lessons learned therefrom) with the intelligence services of the western powers, notably the British.

Among professionals, there is no hesitation in grading the British intelligence system as the best in the world. British intelligence gets overall direction from the foreign office. It has aways had a fat purse and no questions asked. The British traditionally use commercial, travelling and banking agency covers to perfection. So-called "intelligence officers" with titles as such usually are ..so many figureheads.

Two centuries of empire have given the British not only world-wide contacts but an instinctive sense of knowing when the chips are really down. At the hottest peak of the cold war last year they proved, by having the facts in hand when needed their cool boast that the iron curtain was full of holes and that it was no feat to outwit the red secret cops.

American intelligence respectfully suspects that the British hold out information, though not usually in major crises when the mutual British-American interest is paramount. But when such mutual interest is not clear, the British are just as prone to keep hole cards for later bargaining with the Americans.

The French and Italians likewise co-operate with the Americans, particularly since the Italian elections (which U. S. agents helped win) and the Western Union and Atlantic defence pacts. The French get annoyed when Americans do a lone-wolf act to which the French are not privy. The Italians assist 100 per cent but incidentally keep a watch on their American friends also.

Smoke Screens

What is the information the intelligence services are scrambling for? It may be defined as the military, economic and political facts that will fit the appearances of the moment in connection with the possible motives of a potential enemy. Nowaday's 'the "enemy" is implicit as Soviet Russia and the complete states and partial elements in other states that she can control.

Playing at international detective today, however, is complicated by two factors. The first is that communist countries weave such a web of secrecy through censorship over much of what the west regards and itself publishes as ordinary information. This includes trade and industry statistics and over-all figures on the armed forces.

The second factor is the zigzag course of Russian policy and the double and triple smoke screens the Soviets throw over their immediate intentions. For example, in this fall season when wars classically start, all western stations intently scan all border areas for two signs: movement orders to populations and apparently innocent army manoeuvers that can turn into the real thing.

It is no news that American and allied intelligence would give both arms plus their eye-teeth to get five little sets of facts on Soviet Russia, probably the most security-conscious country in the history of the world.

The essential information would cover the following:

One—Exactly how strong in equipment, supply and transport—and for what period of time—are the Russian armed forces?

Two—How far has Russia developed the industrial mass production of atomic bombs?

Three—What is the consensus, if any, in the polit bureau mind as to what figurative line must be crossed by the west and what conditions must exist before starting a war?

Four—Who will succeed Stalin and who are the real rivals for the job?

Five—Who, if anyone, is being groomed by the secret Communist international to take over the United States in case of war as has been the custom to date in every European country?

The job sounds impossible. The penalty to individual agents for trying and failing is silence and death. But still Russians are men. And men talk. That's the hope of intelligence in attempting to crack secrets whose foreknowledge may safeguard the peace of the world or, at the very least, the safety of the United States.

Inside Iron Curtain

American officials have announced that agents are now on duty inside Russia. However, this may or may not be a bluff, suffice it to add that Germans, British and French are also not after the same mysteries which no Empire has ever been able to guard forever.

The Germans, indeed, through the social democrat party (SPD) perhaps have the best chance of getting there first. The SPD pipeline into the Russian zone of Germany is the envy of the Allies. How far the line stretches farther on to Moscow is unknown But intelligence does not forget that Germans, and, in these last decades, German communists, have been a part of Russian life for centuries.

American private initiative and organization, lubricated with the ready money now available, are already being used to soften up the outer defenses of the Communist citadel. Characteristically, it is the files of many U.S. business corporations which are being of great use in this regard.

Knowing a client's whims, hobbies, failings, propensity for women, if the girl friend herself is indiscreet, the addiction for having one's palm greased, a favourite wine or food, all these plebian facts aid intelligence. With many communists in official positions in the satellite states responding more to hopes of power and wealth than Marxist idealism, there are interesting possibilities to play with.

Speaking of business corporations, it has been revealed that commercial treaties between Eastern and Western European countries have been a principal means of financing Communist parties in the West. Western Communist-supported banks and firms frequently, especially during the period of Red "popular front"coalitions, received exclusive trading rights with the East.

When the Cominform was in Belgrade, for instance, Yugoslav timber, bought for as little as 100 lire a quintal (220 pounds) was sold in Italy for 800 lire. The Commissions from the sales helped finance key strikes.

Switzerland, the country where the Nazis used to duck their assets, is watched intently for transactions from Eastern Europe and for the movements of its Russian and Communist visitors. It is suspected, but not proved, that the Reds have funds cached away there. The unusually well-informed Swiss are co operative in a cagey way with western intelligence but at the same time do nothing that will irritate Russia as a customer.

Infiltration Tactics

Overriding attempts to infiltrate through the iron curtain, the top intelligence echelons set themselves another task. It is to read the inscrutable Russian mind, neither to overestimate nor to underestimate the capacity of the Russians, and to know or divine Russian intentions and ways of thinking which, historically, have always been peculiar and strange to western man. Russian history, Communist writings from Marx through Lenin to Stalin, even Russian novels, are exhaustively studied.

Perhaps three well-buttressed indications have emerged that may give clews to actions of the present moment.

No. 1 is that the Russians are fervid patriots who will fight desperately if attacked, that is, if an outsider fires first.

No. 2 is that the Russians, no more than the German Nazis, have no desire to wage war on two fronts, in Asia and Europe simultaneously.

No. 3 is that the Russians are just as undecided as the West in calculating how far they can go in trying to extend international Communism either as an ideal of political salvation or merely as a cover for Soviet physical expansion.

One more circumstances may be added that may influence intelligence's over-all estimates. That is the more or less prevalent European belief that there will be no war as long as President Truman is boss in the United States and Marshal Stalin of Russia is still alive in Russia.

The thinking behind this is, first, the Russians believe Truman does not want a war and can control any elements that do in the States. Second, it is said that Stalin, having achieved world power and an indelible name in history, wants to die in peace without risking the empire he has built up. And Stalin is now an old man. What comes after, God only knows.

Dramatic clashes in sub-surface American intelligence operations, alas, hardly ever make page 1 in newspapers. Actually, incidents are fewer than one would believe, and, besides, it obviously would not be cricket to expose the little one knew about them.

Rather, the drama is usually more potential than real. For example, the western allies are convinced of the existence of passive resistance in the satellite states—in particular, Czechoslovakia and Poland. But there is not the slightest intention of arousing, at this time, such restive groups to revolt and inevitably self-sacrificial martyrdom to the red secret police.

Eastern European exiles, especially Trotskyites, often clamour for arms to go into their homelands and shoot up their personal red foes. Invariably this sort of lunatic fringe is politely rebuffed by the western agents.

A little more spectacular maybe, but still small-time stuff, is the French and Italian speciality of worming their own men into the ranks of the reds. One aim is stealing documents, (often useless or superfluous, it turns out) or to obtain tips on personnel such as who (usually not Russians) are the couriers?

Frequently couriers are waylaid in

(Continued on page 29)

THE PICKET

Somerville in The Denver Post

New Faces For Old

WONDERS OF PLASTIC SURGERY

THE woman said she was 45, but she looked 60. Her face was not only wrinkled, it sagged; the result of years of worry, she said.

In an attempt to disguise her age, this woman had coated her face with a staring mask of pink and white cosmetics and ecarlet lipstick, and she had plucked her eyebrows.

She informed the doctor that it was only her face that had grown old. Her slender body was as lovely now as when she was 25, and her legs, she said, had not the tiniest blemishes. But a visiting physician, who passed her in the reception room, thought that her face now was grotesque.

Complete Change

A month later, the same doctor passed through the office and he turned for a second look at a startlingly beautiful, youthful woman. Her face was smiling, lively and completely unwrinkled. He was sure he had never seen her before.

Yet this was the same woman. In that month she'd had years removed from her face by a plastic surgeon. The operation itself had taken only three hours, and had been performed under a local anaesthetic. Further more, there was not a mark anywhere to show that there had been such an operation.

In three hours she had taken off 20 years. The doctor who saw her in the reception room was George Sava, who tells of the case in his book, Beauty from the Surgeon's Knife. The surgeon who performed the miracle was Professor Pierre-Marie, of Paris.

"Even the patient was amazed at the change," says Dr. Sava. "She really did look 20 years younger, and scrutinizing her face from every angle, she could hardly believe what she saw... Two weeks later I met her again. It was obvious that the improvement of her appearance had given her stimulus and created fresh confidence and joy in life."

Then there is the case of Olga Kahler, who describes in Woman's Life her own experiences in having her face lifted. "I'm sure there are many women my age (51) who feel younger than they look," she says. "This lack of harmony between the inner and the outer woman is psychologically disturbing. I am convinced that the soundest argument in favour of face-lifting is the resultant boost to a woman's morale."

Facial Change

Contrary to what many people believe, face-lifting does not "take the character out of a face." It merely removes the wrinkles, which are signs of years, not necessarily of character. The bone structure and muscles are not altered, and the expression and facial mobility are exactly as they were before.

Once she had satisfied herself about this, Mrs. Kahler asked her husband if he would object to the operation. He said, in effect: "I love you just the way you are, but if it will make you any happier to be a teen-ager again, go ahead."

Then they consulted their family physician, who recommended a noted plastic surgeon. Once in her room in the hospital, on the day of the operation, she was dressed in a white gown, and the nurse gave her an injection and a couple of pills to quiet her nerves.

"After that the whole world became full of golden dreams and I lost all track of time," says Mrs. Kahler. "As they wheeled me to the operating room, the entire world had become a pleasant abode of peace, happiness, and goodwill toward men.

"Several times during the operation I woke up and chatted with the doctor —about what, I just cannot recall.

No Pain Whatsoever

"I can remember only that he stood near my head, touching it from time to time. I felt no pain whatsoever. I had no sensation of time, but later he told me that the operation had taken two-and-a-half-hours... When it was over, I waved good-bye to everybody and was whisked out of the room."

Next morning she went home, and four days later went back to the hospital to have the bandages removed. In another four days some of the stitches were taken out. By the end of the fourteenth day all the stitches were out and the swelling had completely disappeared.

Now the upper and lower lids were operated on. A week later, or three weeks from the start, Mrs. Kahler was back to normal, with one important exception—"The clock had spun back 15 years, without robbing my face of its character, expression, mobility, or anything else except old age."

After her husband saw the results, he was all in favour of face-lifting. He said: "Without any loss of her priceless wisdom, my wife got back the same lovely face I took with me on my honeymoon."

Minor Operation

When done by a competent plastic surgeon, face-lifting today is only a minor operation, as far as the patient is concerned.

(That word, competent, is emphasized because of the boom in plastic surgeons who have no recognized training or standing in the profession. Such men often charge higher fees than the best practitioners, but are little more than butchers. Good plastic surgeons spend part of their time making over faces that have been twisted out of shape by charlatan operations. If you want plastic surgery, and your own physician cannot recommend a surgeon, your best plan is to get in touch with The American Board of Plastic Surgery. This is a reliable organization which you may consult.)

A face-lifting operation as performed today is far different from the skin pin-up jobs which were the vogue when the art of plastic surgery was new. Those operations stretched the skin unevenly, removed only some of the wrinkles, and changed the expression.

Procedure

The modern face-lifting operation is done as follows: First, a local anaesthetic is injected to remove pain. Then the surgeon makes an incision in the skin above the ear and inside the hair line, so it won't show. He brings the knife around the front of the ear, then in a semicircle around to the back, again ending it in the hair. This leaves the ear as a sort of island. The same thing is done on both sides of the face.

Next, working with another instrument, he lifts up the skin all around the face.

Some surgeons now take a stitch in certain facial muscles, to tighten them up. Others rely on skin tension only. In any event, the next step is to lift up the skin, pulling it up toward the ears and scalp, stretching it. Here and there, the doctor clips it in place, like a tailor fitting a coat, and stands back and surveys the result. He moves the skin around until he gets the effect he wants—the skin tension right all over.

Only then does he suich the skin in place, and with his scissors trim off the surplus skin. The only place where the incision is visible is up behind the ears, in the hair—where in, a few days when the hair grows in, the slight scar is hidden.

Temporary Solution

Of course, face-lifting is not a permanent solution to the problem of ageing. It is true that a proper plastic surgery operation will remove 15 or 20 years of time from the facial appearance. But the face continues to age.

Remember this, however: when a woman of 50 has her face lifted, so that she has the appearance of a woman of 30, her face now ages like that of a woman of fifty. At 65, she will appear to be about 50. But if she so desires, there's nothing to prevent the operation from being performed a second, or even a third time.

A remarkable case of rejuvenation is related by Marie Beynon Ray in her book, How to Conquer Your Handicaps. This was a Mrs. Alcott, who was 44 when her husband died, leaving her with three children of school age.

Although she'd never been in business, Mrs. Alcott took a job as a saleswoman in a department store. She discovered she had real ability, and soon became a buyer, head of the department, and finally personnel manager.

Then she was fired. The vice-president told her it was because of her age. She asked him how old he thought she was. "Oh, sixty, sixty-five," he said.

"I'm fifty-two."

The vice-president shrugged. It was, he said, a question of looks.

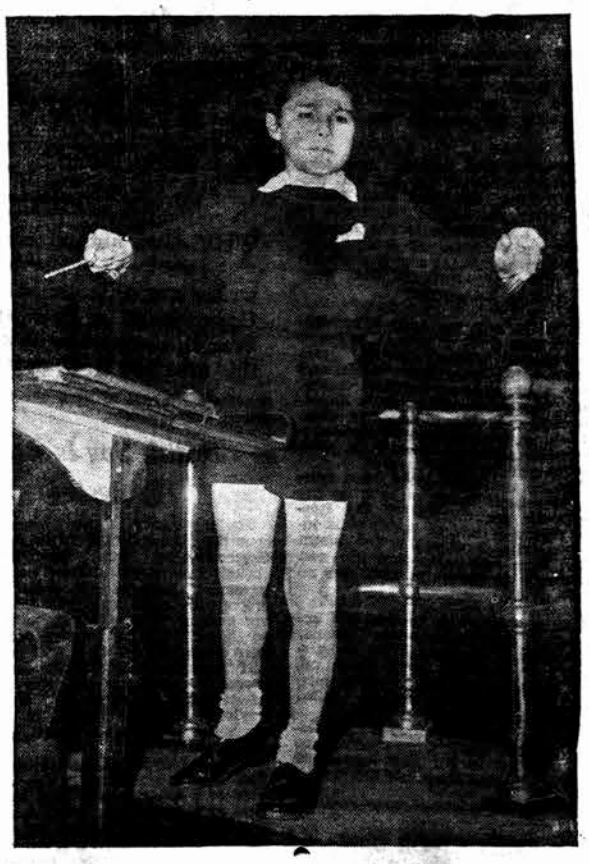
She went to a leading plastic surgeon for a face lift. Several weeks later she made an appointment to meet the same vice-president in the lobby of a hotel. He passed her three times without recognizing her.

When she rose to speak to him, he couldn't believe that this alert, vivacious woman—who seemed to be no more than 40—was the same person he had fired because her old, wrinkled appearance was against her.

Needless to say, she got her job back, and now she's earning more money than before.

JAIN SOCIETY WEDDING: Miss Ansuya daughter of Sjt. Sukhlal M. Mehta, Managing Director of the Morvi Mercantile Bank Ltd. was married on Thursday, the 24th November to Mr. Jyotindra, son of late Sjt. Bhagwanlal K. Mody of Morvi, at the Bharatia Vidya Bhavan, in the presence of well-known Bankers and Businessmen of Bombay, and Morvi.

EUROPE'S WONDER BOY



Europe's latest and smallest wonder boy Orchestra conductor 10-year-old French-born Italian Roberto Benzi.

THEY WHISTLE AS THEY TALK!

(Continued from page 2)

of doubt of the genuine nature of the islander's curious speech, Mrs. Very could obtain no feasible explanation of its origin. An aged man told her that the original inhabitants came from Africa. As punishment for some evil deed, they all had their tongues cut off and were set adrift in boats — without oars.

"Their boats drifted to the island," said the old man, "and having settled down, they learned to converse by developing a "whistling language."

Although not convinced by this story, Mrs. Very could find no other. Nor was she able to learn to 'speak' the language.

When asked for instruction, one of the Gomerans told her: "It's easy. All you have to do is get ready to speak the words 'and then whistle them'!"

IRON CURTAIN HAS HOLES

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(Continued From Page 27)

Fake Street holdups, one of the most common methods of getting at the so-called "papers." The French boast they got, in this way, the secret announcement of the establishment of the Cominform two days before the Western communists were notified.

The key centers of the European watch on the Kremlin are Geneva, in Switzerland, where Russians and satellites attend conferences of various United Nations Commissions; Vienna, where arrive daily streams of communist refugees; Berlin, with its window inside the iron curtain, and, of course, Paris, with its door open to all pinko intellectuals.

Italy is important for its proximity to Trieste and Yugoslavia, though its value to the west as a frontier to the east is being lessened in proportion to whatever measure Marshal Tito draws closer to the west, Italians remark with a bit of bitterness.

Recent American intelligence activity in Italy has given certain key reds the willies. The communists have noted with misgiving a new professional hand (the Americans') aiding the Italian Government prepare the latest security cases. There is unetsiness among the Reds that two notorious cases may be reopened and possibly expose a certain 15 Communists to trial and punishment.

The cases in question are those of the Dongo Treasury, or loot, which Red partisans took from Mussolini at the end of the war, just before he was executed, and the murder of an American wartime agent named Donahue.

Aliases Of Communists

Communist attempts to hide their trail have led to the disappearance, in Italian Ministry of Interior files, of American Military Intelligence reports given as complimentary copies to the Italian Government concerning Italians of Red hue. The new American inquiries into the real history behind the many aliases of leading Communists, including their dossiers from the Spanish civil war, proposes to divide the fact from the fiction in their purported biographies.

The missing files, Americans believe, have been cached away in the ministry itself. Destroying them might uncover the secret Red agents planted in the governmnet when Palmiro Togliatti, Italy's Red leader, headed the Ministry of Justice, which naturally works hand in glove with interior.

The planted Red agents are still unknown despite numerous purges and changes in the heads of the principal departments of the ministry. To illustrate, the head of the office of secret affairs has been switched four times, the chief of general affairs twice, the chief of the foreigners' office twice, and the chief of police three times.

Although in Eastern Europe the Communists pump up their charges of hectic U.S. intelligence activity in their domains, the fact is the Americans have had it tough setting up networks, especially in Rumania and Bulgaria, not to mention Albania, the "Tibet" of Europe. In Czechoslovakia, for instance, five secret police follow all allied personnel.

Unlike the British, who have facility with languages, the Americans prefer to use informers rather than actual American spies. Frankly it not being war, Americans are reluctant to flaunt at death in such jobs—as yet. The British, on the other hand, appear used to the risks of espionage in peace as well as war.

Likewise, the British use women as needed, while Americans decline to, believing the Mata Hari days are over. The British also use newspaper correspondents for intelligence work.

All in all, however, according to the best estimates, Americans are achieving increasing self-confidence, a capacity to sift information with imagination and put it into perspective, and an energetic attitude in confronting, what is for Americans, a basically new assignment. But this is not to say that United States intelligence is yet top-drawer.

Yankee Swell

Friendly foreigners believe Americans still lack British sophistication and adaptability to the mental moods of other peoples. Not a few American agents are much too self-conscious, acting like junior G-men in the movies. Americans also tend to call a person "fluent" in a foreign language as soon as he can say, "donjour," whereas to the foreigner such an American "linguist" is a dead giveaway.

Brass-tack diplomatic observers also feel that there still lingers around the top intelligence jobs too much of that clubby air compounded of Harvard University graduates, Wall Street stockbrokers and "gentlemen" from the Eastern seaboard of the states, who for a long time had the monopoly of being the only educated and patriotic persons who could be apparently trusted with the delicate secrets of national security.

Technically, it is further believed that a better job could be done in three, perhaps minor, aspects, one is tapping the vatican intelligence pipeline, one of the best in the world. Another is checking British information instead of taking it for granted. The third is to develop some patience in listening to the hordes of petty informers instead of dismissing them on snap judgments, especially since live tips can from fools as well as from geniuses.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF CEYLON

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(Continued from Page 4)

cleverly inserted into the baby's mouth, who goes on happily sucking; for what do elephants, more so when they are babies, know of rubber factories? The foster-mother, in the meantime, stands stolidly square, never moving so much as her trunk.

The baby, judging by its squeals when she appears, has come to like the big she-elephant quite a lot. Its chances of survival are now estimated at 70 per cent.

An acquarium within the Zoo premises is the next ambition to be achieved, and a nucleus has already begun in a collection, still small but very interesting, of both marine and fresh water fish. Provision has been made in the estimates for the current year for expansion in this direction.

Sea-Horse

So far there are about 300 specimens, of approximately forty different species. Among these is a Sea-Horse, looking exactly like a pictured dragon, in miniature—the body is about four inches long, with a tail considerably longer; a Scorpion Fish, marvellously rayed; a Koran, with an inscription on its tail. Romantic names appear in this collection, like Peacock-Eyed Damsel, Sarjeant-Major Anemone, Angel, Butterfly, Painted Puffer, Wrasse, Jewel, Harlequin, Libberty Mollies; Black Mollies; Goldfish; name upon name, swimming around in their glass-fronted tanks in colours that change with every flick of their tails.

A shadow of the Zoo's original founder, Hagenbeeck of Hagenbeeck's Circuses, remains in the "show" of performing elephants that crowds the Zoo in the evenings, when a long string of them, of varying sizes, come out and do their tricks. Lana the Bear assists on these occasions; and a quintette of performing chimpanzees are coming out to join them, it is promised, very soon now.

On a patch of lawn outside the cafe, ponies come on duty, to take the children for a ride. And a bored but patient elephant, so long in the Zoo nothing surprises her any more, permits a howdah arrangement to be strapped on her back, filled with shouting children, and goes for long monotonous walks in the same direction again and yet again, to the main gate and back.

The Ceylon Zoo is beautifully planned, and will be even more so in the future, when the extensions already in hand are completed. Birds and animals are shown as far as possible in their natural environment, permitting with as little restriction as may be the exercise of their normal instincts, habits, and routine of natural life. There is an air of tranquillity everywhere that makes a visit to the Zoo not a school holiday affair or a necessary item on a tourist's itinerary, or a way of passing a blank space of time. It has an atmosphere of friendliness and closeness to the wild things that share the earth with man, bringing home to one's consciousness the tremendous truth that personality and individuality and the right to fair existence are shared by all the inhabitants of the earth: that man is 'not' lord above the animals but is created alongside wonderful creatures he should strive to understand and to love.

COLD WAR OVER ANTARCTICA

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(Continued From Page 7)

priest. Police powers, too, are a convenient method of proving effective occupation. Although it is not clear whether any police station has been set up yet in the Antarctic, certainly in the Canadian Arctic, Canada used some of her Royal Canadian Mounted Police in order to strengthen her sovereignty. A notable example of this was in Ellesmere Island, an area in which I spent many months on an expedition, and which lies hundreds of miles inside the Arctic Circle. Ellesmere Island was a land which at one time enjoyed the unique distinction of being the only country inhabited entirely by policemen.

The United States has preserved an enigmatic attitude on the subject of Antarctic claims. It has never recognized any other country's claims. The vast expeditions which have operated in that area, particularly those under Admiral Byrd, have never taken possession of any territory, though occasionally some flags belonging to a number of different nations were dropped on unexplored territory. But it is the United States which has taken the initiative in calling the present conference.

What then should be done about the Antarctic? The fact that most of the land is buried deep under the icecap and that today it is of little economic value does not mean that, in the future, it may not be of the greatest importance.

U. N. Must Have It

The advantages of internationalizing the whole of Antarctica with the possible exception of Graham Land (on which the British feel they have established claims by effective occupation) are obvious. There is a real need to set up for the benefit of all the nations in the Southern Hemisphere meteorological stations on the Antarctic Continent which would be of immense value for long-range weather forecasting. The Antarctic should not be regarded as just one more problem but as a great opportunity for effective international co-operation.

It has been argued that the trusteeship proposals of the United Nations relate primarily to the protection of native peoples and that the only people in the Antarctic Continent are penguins! This is an academic quibble. The Antarctic should be administered internationally, and the United Nations should be the body to do it. It is said that fear of drawing Russia into this area should have led America and Britain to call a conference outside the auspices of the United Nations. But ultimately the Antarctic should become United Nations territory—the first and, therefore, the most hopeful sign of progress to the World State.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT GENETICS

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(Continued from page 6)

though they have a relative independence, just as a change in the femur may have no marked effect on the heart, or conversely. The genes, like everything else, are a union of opposites. If they were at the mercy of every environmental change, heredity would be impossible. If they always produced their like, evolution, and even the production of domesticated animal and plant varieties, would be impossible. Ninety-nine geneticists out of a hundred would agree to this statement. In the first twenty years of this century a number of genetists believed in the immutability of genes. I do not know of any who do so today.

If you take seeds from a gorse bush and grow them under a bell jar in damp air, the develop leaves, but no spines. If you keep rabbits of certain breeds warm they grow up white, if you keep them cool, they darken, and so on. Geneticists are, however, agreed that most, if not all, variation in so far as it is not determined by the environment (and most economically important variation is determined to some extent by the environment) is determined "as the result of mutation and of the interchange of and recombination of.... genes in the proces of reproduction", to quote the commentary. As the laws of interchange and recombination of genes are fairly wellknown, and those Governing mutations are being worked out, this means that we can and do produce animals and plants of the type desired.

This is not a matter of combining "characters", which are metaphysical conceptions, but of finding out how genes, which are material objects, act. To take a trivial example. I wanted a yellow cat without stripes, and was able to produce him from a particular mating, although no such cats were previously known, because I knew enough about the action of certain genes to predict that this mating would produce him, although neither of his parents was yellow. Unfortunately, in England I cannot work with anything larger than a cat. By making the mating which I did, I put up the chance of getting the sort of cat I wanted from less than one in a million to one in four. We do not yet know enough to put it up from one in four to certainty. But putting it up to one in four is enough to allow us to control nature.

HOW THE WORLD MIGHT END

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(Continued from page 2)

people all over the United States began making final preparations. Weather stations, planetariums, and leading scientific institutions were swamped with enquiries asking when the end was coming.

It is but a few years ago, too, that the 20,000 inhabitants of the German town of Dinkelsbuehl suddenly began praying in the streets. The rumour had spread that the planet Saturn had broken out of its orbit and was plunging towards the earth. According to some reports it was making straight for Dinkelsbuehl. It was not long before the story had spread throughout Germany, and hundreds of thousands of people became panic-stricken. It took the best efforts of the combined occupation forces to calm the people and restore order.

Europe has had many such "scares". There are many people on that continent who still have vivid memories of Uadre Enesbio, a Spanish monk, who, in 1895, plunged a considerable proportion of the people of Europe into a state of panic when he announced that the world would come to an end on the 25th September of that year. The confusion was so great that scores of newspapers published appeals to the public to keep calm. The "last day", however, dawned bright and clear and the earth was still intact.

Again in 1899 half Europe made frantic preparations for the final calamity. This time it was feared that Biela's comet was going to to collide with the earth on November 13th Millions of people sat through the long night praying and waiting for the end, and were obviously amazed the next morning to find that they were still alive.

No one quite knows the reason for these expectations of doom. There are some psychologists who believe that it reflects a sort of mass guilt complex or an unconscious projection of man's fear of death. Whatever the cause is, it appears to be part of our every day lives.

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What are the actual scientific possibilities of world doom? With millions of stars and comets, each capable of destroying the earth, rushing past us every minute of every day at speeds up to 60,000 m. p.h. it seems inevitable that sooner or later the earth will become involved in a collison. Actually the vastness of space through which we move is so great that the odds against such a happening are something like 500,000,000 to one. Astronomers tell us that we have had several close saves. The most recent one was in 1946 when the earth passed within 131,000 miles of where the comet Giacobini-Zinner had been eight days earlier.

The majority of scientists are agreed that, barring accidents the earth will last until A.D. 500,000,000,000 by which time there will be no living persons on the globe to witness its end. How will it end? It will most likely die of cold. The sun will cool down and will cause a complete freeze-up of the earth. At the moment the temperature of the sun at its centre is about 40,000,000 degrees Centigrade and at its surface about 6,000 degrees Centigrade. A considerable amount of hydrogen within the sun provides radiation. Some day, that supply of hydrogen will be exhausted, with the result that the sun will contract and cease to supply the earth with warmth. In time the earth will become a solid block of ice.

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MALAYALAM PUBLICATIONS

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"Visala Keralam"

November, 1949. Published by N. R. Nair for Bombay Keraleeya Samaj, 81 Hindu Colony Road No. 2 Dadar, Bombay

The latest issue of the quarterly published by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj is replete with interesting matter relating to many a current topic. The place of honour is assigned to an inspiring piece of homage to Mahakavi Ullur S. Parameswara Iyer. The first instalment of Mr. C. B. Kumar's interesting account of a world tour is given in this issue. Mr. Govindan Kutty Nair writes on certain trends in modern poetry. A. Balakrishna Pillai makes an engrossing enquiry into the question of the real name of Kalidasa. Mr. A. Govindan contributes a one-act drama titled "Defeat" which makes un-usually interesting reading. There is a nice and compact summary of Hardy's famous novel, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles". There is a Young Folks' Section, besides several other interesting topical articles, short stories and good budget of poetry. The publication gives a commendable lead on the type of "New Writing" which Malayalam literature badly needs today.

"Thiramalakal"

Short stories by N. R. Nair— The Mangalodayam Limited. Trichur,— Price Re. 1-4-0.

This interesting collection of short stories is a welcome attempt at the introduction of new techniques into the field of the Malayalam short story. Dramatic narration, the "twist" at the end and other practices so well-known in English short-story writing are all seen in evidence in this batch of stories, which amply repay reading. Worthy of special mention are "Revenge", "Officer's Wife" and the concluding story, "Return."

Robeson Concerts And After

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Two days after the second Peekskill hoodlum outrage against civil rights, the PEEKSTILL EVENING STAR defended the bloody assaults on the Robeson concerts by likening the fascist-like rock-throwers to the American revolutionists who fought King George III.

"It may be that more good than harm will come from the two unpleasant incidents," says the paper which was loudest in inciting the two Peekskill assaults. "The Boston Tea Party was not in accordance with the then existing law, but historians agree that these patriots who participated focused attention on a great injustice and it could not have been done in any other manner."

What a foul insult to the memory of the heroes of the struggle for American independence. The patriots of the Boston Tea Party were dissenters and rebels, revolutionists hounded as "disloyal agitators" just as the "reds" are hounded today.

These revolutionists fought against tyranny and for democratic rights, for freedom of speech, press and assembly which they incorporated in the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution.

The Peekskill hoodlums were seeking to destroy the very Bill of Rights that the American revolutionists fought and died for.

The patriots of the Boston Tea Party risked their liberty and lives to make their demonstration for freedom. The "patriots" of Peekskill made their cowardly assault on defenseless people with the aid of the police and the moral sanction of the authorities, if not their active support.

The Peekskill "patriots" are more to be likened to the traitor Tories who aided the British monarchy against the American revolutionists and who, when the British troops occupied an American city or town, denounced the patriots, set fire to their homes and even lynched them in the streets.

The editorial in the PEEKSKILL EVENING STAR is enough to make old Sam Adams, revolutionary agitator and organizer of the Boston Tea Party, turn over in his grave.

PUBLIC SPEAKING MADE EASY

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(Continued from page 23)

thority on your subject. Develop that priceless asset known as reserve power.

5. REHEARSE YOUR SPEECH BY CONVERSING WITH YOUR FRIENDS

Will Rogers prepared his famous Sunday-night radio talks by trying them out as conversation on the people he met during the week. If for example, he were going to speak on the gold standard, he would wisecrack about it during the week. He would then discover which of his jokes went over with his listeners, which remarks elicited interest. That is an infinitely better way to rehearse a speech than trying it out with gestures in front of the bathroom mirror.

6. INSTEAD OF WORRYING ABOUT YOUR DELIVERY, GET BUSY WITH THE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE IT.

A lot of harmful nonsense has been written about delivery of a speech. The truth is that when you face an audience, you should forget all about voice, breathing, gestures, posture, emphasis. Forget everything except what you are saying.

Don't imagine that expressing your ideas and emotions before an audience is something that requires years of technical training, such as you have to devote to mastering music or painting. Anybody can make a splendid talk at home when he is angry. If somebody hauled off and knocked you down this instant, you would get up and make a superb talk. Your gestures, your posture, you facial expression would be perfect because they would be the expression of emotion.

Illustration

To illustrate, a rear admiral of the Navy once took my course. He had commanded a squadron during World War I. He wasn't afraid to fight a naval battle, but he was so afraid to face an audience that he made weekly trips from his home in New Haven, Connecticut, to New York City to attend the course. Half a dozen sessions went by, and he was still terrified. So one of our instructors, Prof. Elmer Nyberg, had an idea that he felt would make the admiral forget himself and make a good talk.

There was a wild-eyed Communist in this class. Professor Nyberg took him to one side and said: "Now, don't let anybody know that I told you to do this, but tonight I want you to advocate that we grab guns, march on Washington, shoot the President, seize the Government and establish Communism in the U.S. I want you to get the admiral angry, so he will forget himself and make a good talk."

The Bolshevik said: "Sure, I'll be glad to." He had not gone far in his speech, however, when the rear admiral leaped to his feet and shouted: "Stop! Stop! That's sedition." Then the old sea dog gave this Communist a fiery lecture on how much he owed to this country and its freedom.

Nyberg turned to the officer and said: "Congratulations, Admiral! What a magnificent speech!" The rear admiral snapped back: "I'm not making a speech; but I am telling that little whippersnapper a thing or two."

This rear admiral discovered just what you will discover when you get stirred up about a cause bigger than yourself. You will discover that all fears of speaking will vanish and that you don't have to give a thought to delivery, since the causes that produce good delivery are working for you irresistibly.

7. DON'T TRY IMITATING OTHERS: BE YOURSELF.

Act on the sage advice that the late George Gershwin gave to a struggling young composer. When they first met, Gershwin was famous while the young man was working for dol. 35 a week in Tin Pan Alley. Gershwin, impressed by his ability, offered the fellow a job as his musical secretary at almost three times the salary he was then getting.

"However, don't take the job," Gershwin advised. "If you do, you may develop into a second-rate Gershwin. But if you insist on being yourself, some day you'll become first-rate on your own."

The young man heeded the warning, turned down the job and slowly transformed himself into one of the significant American composers of this generation.

Be Yourself

"Be yourself! Don't imitate others!" That is sound advice both in music and in public speaking. You are something new in this world. Never before, since the dawn of time, has anybody been exactly like you; and never again, throughout all the ages to come, will there ever again be anybody exactly like you. So why not make the most of your individuality?

Your speech should be a part of you, the very living tissue of you. It should grow out of your experiences, your convictions, your personality, your way of life. In the last analysis, you can speak only what you are. So, for better or for worse, you must cultivate your own little garden. For better or for worse, you must play your own little instrument in the great orchestra of life.

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